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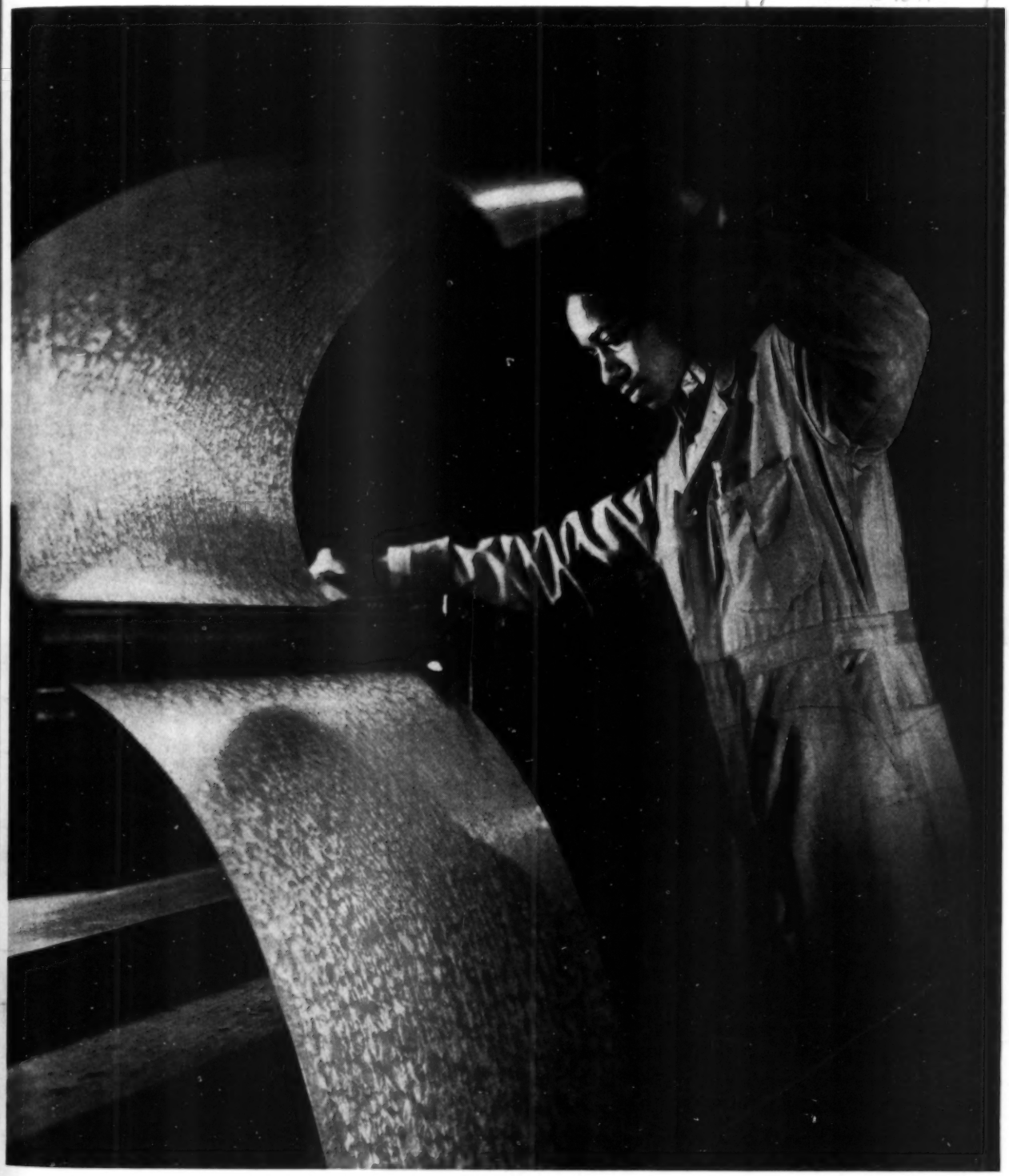

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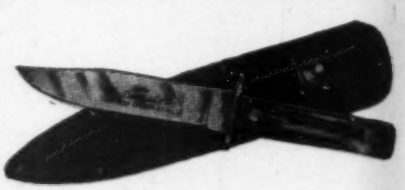

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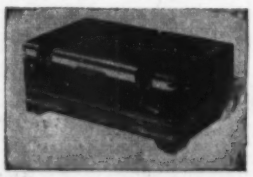

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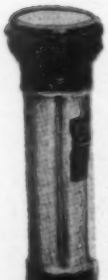

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College and School News

Gammon Theological Seminary began its fifty-ninth year on September 23.

Dr. Henry Cooke Hamilton of Atlanta has been named Acting Principal, of the **Atlanta University** Laboratory School, replacing William A. Robinson, who is on leave of absence to direct a Study of Secondary Schools sponsored by the Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges for Negroes in the Southern States. Dr. Hamilton has taught at the Alabama State A. & M. College, Durham State Normal School, Atlanta's Booker T. Washington High School, Roanoke's Harrison High School, LeMoyne College, Prairie View State College and Langston University. He has degrees from Atlanta, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Universities.

Under the direction of Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, the Atlanta University System has initiated a plan to aid students in facility of expression. This work is being conducted by the Department of English. Miss Lucy Lee Clemmons of Louisville, Ky., a 1941 alumna of exceptional aptness in writing and teaching has been appointed an assistant in this effort.

Beginning its 74th year on September 24. **Hampton Institute** announced the appointment of 42 new faculty members and administrative assistants. The freshman class this term is the largest in five years, numbering 403. The total resident enrollment is over 1500, not including 476 students signed up for special evening national defense courses.

Winners of Hampton's $200 art fellowships for the year are: Geraldine Prillerman of New York City; Joseph Mack of High Point, N. C., and Frank Stewart of Columbus, O.

Plans are underway to build a Student Activities Center completely equipped for indoor recreation.

Because of Hampton's higher scholastic standards, 150 students were dropped this summer.

New appointments to the faculty of **Morehouse College** are: Melvin Dow Kennedy of Worcester, Mass., an A.B. and M.A. from Clark University who will teach European history; Hugh Mor-

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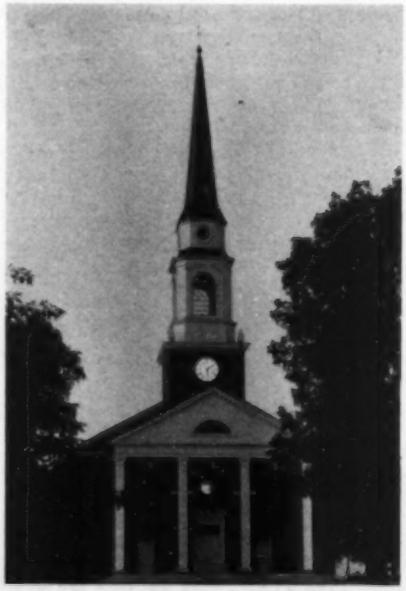
ris Gloster, who has degrees from Morehouse, Atlanta and New York Universities, and will teach English; and Miss Dorothy Scott, a Fisk U. graduate who has also studied at Middlebury College and the University of Havana, who will teach Spanish and French. Mr. Kennedy has studied at the University of Chicago and at the Sorbonne in Paris, and taught at the Atlanta University Laboratory High School, Atlanta University and Wilberforce University. Mr. Gloster has taught at Lincoln University (Mo.) and is a founder, former president and member of the executive committee of the Association of Teachers of English in Negro Colleges. Miss Scott formerly taught at Georgia State College.

Wiley College has started a movement for the establishment and construction of a Log Cabin Little Theatre.

Miss Clareon Jones-Hinkson, alumna and former assistant librarian at Wiley has been elected to the assistant-librarianship at Fisk Univ.

The initial step toward restoration of the athletic park and stadium destroyed by fire some years ago, has been taken by rebuilding of the fence around the track and playing field area. The faculty contributed the first thousand dollars.

Shaw University with an enrollment of 450 students boasts the largest student body in its history. The formal opening was on September 19.



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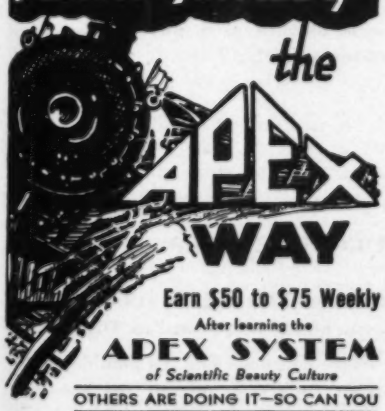

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St. Augustine's College reports a larger enrollment than last year as it opens its seventy-fourth academic year.

Prof. Louis F. Roberts resumes his work as teacher of physics and mathematics after a year's study at the University of Michigan. David C. Virgo will replace Prof. James A. Boyer who continues for the second year his study for the Ph.D. in English at the University of Michigan.

At **West Virginia State College,** 800 students have been enrolled. There are 75 less men students this year because of military training.

At **Storer College** the new head of the Home economics work and superintendent of Cook Hall is Miss Mildred Roberts, A.B., Butler University, and A.M. in Home Economics Columbia University. Other additions to the faculty are Mrs. G. Iley, B.A., Central Missouri State Teachers, M.A., Boston University, who will work in the Education department; Dr. A. J. R. Schumaker, B.A. Marietta College, M.A. and Litt. D. Hartford Theological Seminary, who will work in social sciences. The new Dean of Instruction is Prof. Leroy D. Johnson, for the past seven years head of the Chemistry Department. He is an A.B. Lincoln University and M.S. University of Pennsylvania. The new department of Physical education is headed by Prof. A. B. Johnson.

At **Howard University** 573 colored and white students have registered for training in defense courses. Registration for the first of intensive courses in Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training began Oct. 10.

Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of History at Howard has just had published by the University of North Carolina Press his book "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Haiti 1776–1891."

Despite the selective service draft, **Lincoln University (Pa.)** began its 87th year on September 18 with an enrollment of 400, the largest in its history. Many applicants had to be turned down because of lack of room.

Prof. John A. Davis has returned to the Political Science faculty after three years absence on Rosenwald fellowships. Prof. Shelby A. Rooks, Susan D. Brown Professor of English Bible, returns after a year at Harvard. To the English staff is coming Edmund Field who has been on the staff of Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey. As part-time instructor in Education, comes Frank A. DeCosta, formerly principal of Avery Institute.

J. J. Quarles, veteran photographer at **Tuskegee Institute,** has taken up permanent residence in Los Angeles, Calif.

Tuskegee opened September 15 with the largest enrollment of freshmen in its history. Especially has the enrollment of young women reached a new high.

Tuskegee is one of the nine flying schools designated as Type B Training Centers, authorized by the Department of Commerce, C. A. A., to give Cross Country and Instructor Courses in Region 2 (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama). It is the only Negro school in the group and the only Alabama school in this authorization.

Spelman College faculty appointments for the academic year are: Miss Danetta Sanders, a graduate of New York and Columbia Universities, and for three years Jeannes Supervisor in Carrollton County, Ga., who will teach

(*Continued on page* 366)

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Volume 48, No. 11 *Whole No. 371*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

A feature of the December issue will be a report from the Cincinnati branch of the NAACP upon its final success in wiping out theatre segregation in that city. During 1941 three cities with long-established theatre segregation changed their policies: Cincinnati, O.; Columbus, O.; and Asbury Park, N. J.

The third and last article in the series, "The South Stirs," by Harold Preece, will appear in December. Its title is "The Pulpit and the New South."

A memorial article on the 31 years of service of the late Frank M. Turner to the NAACP and The Crisis will also be published.

The January issue is planned as a picture story of colored people in Jacksonville, Fla.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Lucille Boehm lives in New York and has written several stories of Negro life, one of which appeared in The Crisis.

The article on the Negro consumer and national defense was prepared by Archie Hargraves, one of the colored workers in the Publications Section of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, from an interview with Miss Frances H. Williams, special groups consultant in the Consumer Division of OPA.

Harold Preece is well known to Crisis readers. He moved his residence from Texas to New York.

Editorials

Editor, ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: Lewis Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allen Neilson, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond

The A. F. of L. Slams the Door Again

THERE can be little surprise over failure of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which met in Seattle in October to take any action against the flagrant racial discrimination of its member unions. The A.F. of L. has been ducking and dodging on racial discrimination these many decades.

A. Philip Randolph, scholarly president of the A.F. of L. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made a masterly plea for his "brothers" in the federation to strike a blow for tolerance *in America* at the same time they were yelling for an all-out smash against Hitler's intolerance abroad. He cited chapter, verse, and line of discriminations by unions against Negro workers, especially in the national defense program. But the brothers turned a deaf ear.

Not only were they deaf, but they were insulting. William L. Hutcheson, president of the carpenters' union (which has been a leader in jim crowing Negroes in national defense work) told Randolph to mind his own business and is reported to have added: "In our union we don't care whether you're an Irishman, a Jew, or a nigger."

Which, of course, is not true.

Latest and most sinister aspect of the whole picture of the A.F. of L. and the Negro is the so-called "stabilization" agreement entered into between Sidney Hillman of OPM and the A.F. of L. building trades unions whereby the latter are given a virtual monopoly of defense building construction. This means, in effect, that the government has handed a monopoly to unions whose policies, with but few exceptions, exclude Negro workers from full-fledged membership.

Labor today is more on the defensive than it has been in the last decade. A dozen anti-labor bills are in the Congress. There is great and heavily-financed activity by manufacturers and trade institutes and associations to curb labor under the pretense of building national unity. Already organized labor is calling upon Negro voters to mobilize and help defeat "the bosses."

Well, what is the Negro offered? To date he has been not only offered, but given, a kick in the pants, and no playful one at that. The other week in Chicago one Harry O'Reilly, regional director of the A.F. of L., offered the Negro his opinion that the race is "an evil" in the labor movement.

The important section of organized labor represented by the A.F. of L. has spoken plainly to us. We can look for no help there. While we must continue to fight for our rights in the A.F. of L., we can do better than mark time by working with the C.I.O., which has accorded our workers much better treatment. In this new wing of organized labor we may be able to go forward as we should: within the ranks of the labor movement. It would be the greatest tragedy for all concerned if the millions of normally gainfully employed Negroes in America were driven to explore what alliances they could make *outside* the labor movement.

Progress

COLORED people have every right to be skeptical of government committees, commissions, and surveys set up to "do something" about racial discrimination. In the past these bodies, both national and state, have functioned mostly to quiet Negroes, but not to discover any unknown fact or actually improve conditions.

So it was natural that the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee should be received with skepticism. Even without a clear definition of its power, the committee may claim to date at least two items of progress: the employment of Negro workers at the Glenn L. Martin airplane plant in Baltimore, Md., and the employment of Negroes in the new bomber assembly plant of the North American Aviation company at Kansas City, Kansas.

Both these companies had announced in plain and positive language that they would not hire any Negroes except (said North American) as janitors. Agitation by Negro organizations was carried on against both companies, with special intensity at the Martin plant. OPM's Negro personnel helped. But it was the final creation of the FEPC, backed by the President's executive order of June 25, that turned the trick. These instances are but a drop in the bucket, but they may well be the beginning of a real foothold for Negro workers in defense industries.

Gridiron Good News

ONCE more it is pleasing to set down that some southern university football teams, playing in the North, have not raised the question of benching Negro players who happen to be members of northern teams. For the past few years North Carolina has played N.Y.U. and on two occasions N.Y.U. has had a colored player. Both Texas Christian and Southern Methodist university teams from the Lone Star state have played against Negro members of U.C.L.A. teams in Los Angeles.

This year two new teams joined the select company. Texas A. and M. (Aggies) played N.Y.U. in New York with Len Bates in the backfield for New York. Not a word was said —publicly—and the Texans, with the far superior team, piled up a huge score to win. And on October 18, Navy, which never in its history has played against a team containing a Negro player, played Cornell, not at Ithaca, N. Y., but at Baltimore, Md., and Sam Pierce, Cornell Negro back, was in the game.

It can be done. North Carolina and Texas schools have taken the lead in sportsmanship on this one point. The Naval Academy (whether under orders from Very High Ups or not) has gone a step further and played a Negro *on its home field*. We shall see what the great teams of the Central South—Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, do when their schedules catch an opponent which happens to have a colored boy in uniform.

Frank M. Turner

THOUSANDS of members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People never knew Frank M. Turner. Quiet, modest, kindly, efficient, and utterly and completely devoted to the Association and its ideals, Frank Turner watched the NAACP and The Crisis grow from the cradle to their present stature and importance in the American scene. For 31 years he knew the real "inside" of the NAACP, for he kept the accounts. In all those years not a penny was out of place. Annual audits merely certified what everyone knew: that Frank Turner had done his job day in and day out, year in and year out. He was literally a part of the NAACP itself, so much so that although death took him on October 14, it is hard for his friends and co-workers who loved and respected him to realize that he is not at his desk. In the most complete sense of the word, his passing is a loss to the Association which he helped to build.

Boyzie

By Lucille Boehm

The slums of our great cities with their poverty, bad housing, congestion and hunger breed thousands of youths like Boyzie made savage and anti-social by their environment. This stark story of the Harlem tenements reveals the tragedy of their lives and the danger to a society too often indifferent

BOYZIE rubbed the shoulder of his yellow suede jacket, where a furrow had been dug into it by the sharp edge of the grocery box. A jag-toothed ache sawed the flesh beneath the furrow. Fourteen hours toting groceries around the streets, stupidly, through the thick fog of white faces, Tired, dull-minded—not even feeling, by the time the sky clogged up heavy with evening. All day he was a lump of black earth, nothing in him alive but the ache biting his shoulder, gnawing at the muscle of his raised right arm.

Homeward now, he walked fast up Eighth Avenue. Boyzie came out of the day's long numbness stinging-raw and raging like a frost-bitten toe. In the thaw he wanted to jump like pop-corn, or laugh violently, or grip something yielding in his hands and throttle it! And he wanted more than all this. He wanted a meaning for himself—apart from hauling groceries.

He swung east at a Hundred and Twenty-First street. A mean wind slapped around the corner. The block ahead was long and black. There was a big sprawling apartment with a "NO LOITERING" sign, a vacant lot—orange with a blaze two kids were nursing—rows of furnished flats facing each other stiffly. Boyzie shoved his face forward against the wind. His skin was porous as dark soil. Deep grooves were cut like scars under his eyes. His big mouth scowled broadly over strong, stubby teeth. He hunched up under the rubbed-looking collar of his jacket and punched his fists hard into his pockets and strode head-on into the jabbing wind.

Home was a one room furnished flat off Seventh Avenue. The narrow stairway led to a long hall with two one-family rooms on either side. Boyzie climbed the stairs and walked into the darkness at the west end of the hall. He felt his way along walls that were lined with bare wire, like springs ripped out of a bed. Then his hand touched the hard stubble of a frosted-glass door. He pushed into the flat.

He found the string to the electric bulb and yanked it. The kitchen-bedroom was washed in a sick yellow light. His mother was lying on the faded brown studio couch in the corner. Must have just got home from the laundry. She lay face to the wall, belly down. Her worn black shoes had budded and swelled like old potatoes from the constant pressure of her feet. Her damp blue uniform was caught under her thighs, showing where the coarse stockings were rolled and knotted at the knees. One big arm hung straight at the side, crinkling the pale, stiff elbow-skin, and the pink palm faced upward. Part of her face could be seen over her right shoulder. The black flesh was rubbery and thick, bloated with weariness. And her whole body, massive and steaming like a tired dray-horse, lay ragged, limp as the wash that was strung across the room.

Boyzie looked at her. Vaguely he wondered when the steam would explode that was throttled in that great, choked engine! Then he sighed softly, heavily, "Aaaa shucks!" and went to the window. Tugged at the rattling frame until finally it gave, admitting a wet draught that sliced him coldly through the ribs. He dragged in a sooty platter, covered by a soup-plate, and slammed the window sharply. The platter skidded like ice between his fingers. He held it on the thin ledge with his body and pushed away the soup-plate. A strip of salt pork, not much longer than his middle finger, had frozen and stuck to the china. Boyzie picked it off with his nails. A small sliver stuck to the platter, tearing from the strip. He dangled the frayed pork under his nose, sniffed it and cursed.

"This all?" he asked, turning to his mother. The blue lump on the bed was silent. "Hey!" called Boyzie. He stood facing the couch, wanting to pound the stillness out of his mother's body. His fists tightened. "Where' my supper, Ma!" Sleep was a great cumulous cloud around her. Boyzie gave the pork a lean look of contempt. "You call this mess a supper?" he shouted. His mother barely stirred.

It maddened him to be hungry and alone like this. All day he was alone and hungry. All day the things he felt and thought hardened inside him like in a zygospore, weathering the bleakness of the white faces. And now when he wanted to be alive again—to feel and think and talk and eat—there was only cold salt pork, and silence.

"Goddamm—" Boyzie dropped the pork back onto the platter and slammed it hard against the window frame. He fished a nickel and three cents out of his back pocket. Then he flung off his suede jacket and began to undress . . .

He smoothed his hands backward over his hair to rub in the "Conkoline" when he was dressed. And he looked down at himself. Long yellow shoes, high-belted green pants—like full-blown carpet-sweepers on top and pegged close to hug the ankles—a blue coat that hung snugly to the mid-thigh, a pointed white collar and colored handkerchief. Boyzie put on his broad felt hat. Then slowly he took his new overcoat off the clothes rack. Held it away at arm's length. It was tan camel's hair, smooth, raglan cut. He stroked it with the tips of his fingers. Soft and warm—he touched the lining. Glossy!

Luxuriously Boyzie slipped his arms into the sleeves. A thirty-four buck coat! It took him four months to pay for it out of a year's savings. Two dollars down and two a week—cutting out lunches and carfare, sweating at the grocery store for eight fifty on Saturdays with Ma draining away the money like a leak in a straw. A year and fourteen weeks—and two more payments to go! But it was the first new overcoat he had ever owned. It was worth it.

He buttoned the coat and walked out of the flat. Stepped across the hall and rapped with his knuckles on the door opposite. "Benny!" he blasted a whistle through his fingers. "Benny hey!"

The door opened and Mrs. Benjamin's spare-lipped face peered through the crack. When she saw Boyzie her look thinned to water and she whisked the door shut in his face. He spat down at the door and sang in a loud, uneven voice,

"Sly Mongoo', you aught ta be ashaim' . . ." as he ran downstairs.

Benny and the boys were waiting for him in front of O'Keef's Bar and Grill. They were standing around a little fire, rubbing their hands.

"Hi y', Boyzie. We goin' to that Church jump tonight?" asked Skeebee.

"Sure, boy, we gon' gorilla that place!" Boyzie said, and the others laughed. "C'mon," he turned down the side street.

"Fred ain't here yet," called Benny.

"So whut? He know where it's at." Boyzie shouted without looking back.

A few of the boys poked their toes into the fire to scatter it, trampled the sparks under their heels. Then they sauntered down the block after Boyzie, their hands in their pockets . . .

St. Mark's Baptist Church held its functions in the basement of an old brown-stone three-story house. Two large windows faced the street, and you could look down into the big ugly hall with its dirty floor boards, its splintery benches lining the walls, its holy pictures, its brown sermon stand and high, scarred piano at the back. Tonight there were strips of green and yellow crepe paper hanging from the lights, and the bulbs were bandaged in pale orange remnants.

The Young People's Society was giving a dance. It was Reverend Brice's idea. He needed another thirty dollars so he could get heat turned on in the congregation house for the winter.

The Reverend was at the door, watching the intake of admission money. He was a towering man with a cavernous voice buried deep in his big, broad body. He was mild and bald and gentle. It was rumored that he was a Red because he had helped organize a local tenant's union. The church patrons grumbled and funds for the congregation had begun to thin. So Reverend Brice's face was intent on the admissions' table, and his forehead was crinkled like charred paper.

Boyzie's gang looked in through the street windows. Couples were dancing in the subdued orange light and punch was being served on folding tables beside the sermon stand. Then the boys rushed down the steps and in past the open iron grill. They mobbed the admissions' table. Three church boys moved between the table and the door. "Twenty-five cents each, please," said one of them, eyeing the gang uncertainly.

Boyzie was at the front. He stuck out his chest and pushed himself up against the youth who had spoken. And he talked hard.

"Listen, Johnny, come down off that jive, will you? Me an' my friends here we ain't lookin' for no trouble, see."

The boy was somewhat cowed. "Well all *we're* looking for is a quarter each. Can you pay?" he asked:

"What ch'you mean can we pay! Sure we can pay. Only you gotta show us somethin' worth two bits aroun' here."

Boyzie was shoving insolently against the three boys who stood in his way. His gang pressed close behind him. Some of the dancers had stopped to watch. For a moment the two groups strained against one another in silence.

Then there was a shattering crash of glass and a large tin can hurtled through one of the street windows. Two of the church boys made for the window. Benny scurried back from the street to join the gang and the outsiders shoved their way into the hall amid the general confusion.

Reverend Brice was sore. "Who done that?" he demanded. He rounded up the boys who were supposed to watch the door. "Harry, why don't you get those ruffians outa here!" he scolded.

Hank was laughing it off. "We don't wanna raise no sand in here, Rev'end Brice," he said. "You know, once they in, they're awful hard to get out."

Boyzie's gang had already mingled with the crowd. People had begun dancing again. This was a push-over!

Jimmy Lunceford was on the piccolo. A fast jump number. The drum was beating out a riff, agitated, imperative. And the quick beat filled Boyzie like food for which he had hungered. Replenished the hot energy that stirred his knees and thighs and shoulders. "Come on, babe, let's you an' me jump," he commanded a little chippie in a green sweater, standing near the door. Recklessly he flung off his overcoat, threw it over the back of a wooden bench. He pulled the girl by the hand toward the open dance space.

The clarinet had taken it up from the drum in a weird, high, irregular corkscrew of sound. It screamed with anguish, it laughed hysterically, it gasped. Boyzie began to dance with restraint, pawing the ground smartly, impatiently, like a thoroughbred. Through scowling, parted lips he grunted *"Hoy! Hoy! Hoy! . . ."* in time to the music. Then he fell away from his partner and sent her out, letting his left leg slide backward on the inside of the heel. He tattoed the floor rapidly with his foot. He was up again, rocking a little from side to side. His knees flashed out and quivered together while his partner came in. And all the while his body held rigidly to a single axis, from head to heels. It was as though he was strung lengthwise on an invisible, unbending pole that moved with him about the room. The music passed through him steadily like food through the gut—wave on wave, rhythmic and muscular. And he held his body erect; disciplined to the unseen pole . . . head high, as if answering an insult. It was proud, defiant dancing.

As the band was beginning to jam, the record stopped suddenly. There was a surprised silence in the room. Boyzie's keen agitation unravelled like a tightly twisted cord suddenly loosened. He freed his partner's hand and stepped back. "Say what the Hell!" he muttered, looking around.

Reverend Brice was standing in the center of the hall. waving his big palms in the air. He looked like an outraged genii, but his voice was controlled and low.

"Now — just a minute, folks. Everybody just — be quiet a minute." The words rolled softly like purring drums. "Now—most of us in here is good friends, see. An' we are aimin' to keep peace in here with all our outside guests . . . so just make yourself welcome." He smiled suddenly and broadly, and then his face was grave. "But there is a few young boys who came in here uninvited an' busted up one of our windows, which is goin' to cost us a good sum of money to repair. Now we don't—"

"Who busted a window!" blurted Boyzie indignantly.

The Reverend went on. "We don't aim to have uninvited guests in our midst. So until these young—gentlemen leave, you will kindly leave off playing the picollo." There was a pause. "Now we'll just wait." He folded his arms and stood still in the middle of the floor, waiting.

The crowd shifted uncomfortably. A few of the girls giggled. People stared at Boyzie's gang. Skeebee leaned indifferently against the sermon stand. Benny was moving nervously across the room. Boyzie plumped down on a chair, tilted it back and planted his feet firmly on one of the serving tables.

"I'm gon' break up this joint!" Benny said suddenly. He walked to a table and with the back of his hand swept a tea-cup off the edge. There was a ringing slap as it hit the floor, the purple punch spraying wildly. The handle splintered and the cup settled, shuddering.

A tall yellow lad made for Benny and shoved him sideways toward the front door. Instantly Boyzie sputtered up from his chair, sizzling like a drop of water on a hot stove. "Think you' somebody, huh, big boy?" he shouted, and he lunged at the tall fellow, catching one long leg behind the crook of his knee. The youth stumbled forward and Boyzie's gang scrambled on top of him.

Some of the church boys came to the rescue with chairs. The young girls escaped silently through the other door. Two of them disappeared into the bathroom. A large round table was upset, hurtling thick water glasses and ash trays to the floor. Bodies and chairs intermingled with creaking, thudding noises. Reverend Brice stepped into the tangle aghast, and was flung backward. The tide of struggling bodies carried Boyzie toward the door. Angrily he tried to pummel his way back into the room. A fist caught him sharply behind the ear and left the pain singing in his skull. Boyzie fished his knife out of a

pocket, tried to switch it open. The blade was rusty and stuck. He scratched it fiercely, tore it open with his fingernails. Then swiftly he turned and hacked wildly and struck the scruff of a brown neck as it flashed by—not knowing whose it was. The blade went deeper than he had intended. He had to give a quick yank to get it out. From somewhere came a gasp, strained inward through clenched teeth, and there was a low, short moan. Something heavy stumbled against him.

Suddenly Boyzie was scared. The blade was rusty and the neck was a bad place to cut deep. You could kill a guy that way. He didn't look, was afraid to see what he had done. The scare mounted to his throat, shivered down into his knees. He listened carefully to the painful singing in his ear, not sure if it was a siren from the street that he heard. In horror he shook free of the thing that was sagging against him. Fear made little explosions inside him, turning over the engine of his stomach the way gas turns the engine of a car, and the impact sent his legs speeding toward the door. He jammed the open knife into his pocket, bolted up the stairs, three at a time. Raced up the side street to Eighth Avenue.

Boyzie sprinted fiercely up the avenue. People watched him. He felt that he was being chased by someone and dared not look. Fear was a motor purring in his temples, in his neck, in the hollow of his belly. Fear was an electric current rushing in waves over the wires of his nerves. His whole body was awakened and whetted by fear.

And there was a peculiar joy in this. For during the long, hard work-day his senses had been stifled in the sweat of his aching body. Now there was no part of him that did not tingle with live sensation! All day he had been as empty of purpose as a gourd, drained hollow of life for someone else's use. And now suddenly every nerve, every muscle and fiber in him was taut with purpose. Escape! In long bounds Boyzie fled up the avenue, ignited by the strange, exultant fear.

On the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street there was a mounted policeman. Boyzie saw him and skidded down to a rapid walk. The cop was an invisible bit in his mouth, dragging back at the scare pulsing and rearing inside him. He noticed another cop standing on the next corner. He would have to keep walking.

The dampness that had gathered at the nape of his neck was chilled by the night air. It sent a shuddering thrill through his shoulders. He shrugged up under the light coat of his suit. Suddenly a terrible realization loomed up like a fist at the end of a great arm and punched him square in the face. He had left his new overcoat at the dance! His tight insides slackened sickly. For a moment he stood still, shutting his eyes against the overwhelming thought. Desperately he pinched the bridge of his nose between his fingers. No—he couldn't have left it! He never took off his coat when he tried to gorilla his way into a place. But helplessly he remembered how he had tossed the coat on a bench to dance with a little chick. Jesus Christ Almighty! It was back there now; he could even go and get it.

Boyzie looked quickly in the direction of One Hundred and Fifteenth street. Painful considerations jolted him. How about the neck he had slashed? The church people could get hold of him for that. Maybe it was serious. And if it was one of his own boys . . Goddamm, he hadn't thought about that! He'd be all washed up with them. They'd gang up on him some night and give him a good going over! Still—how would they know who had done it? But maybe they're sore anyway. Maybe they think he ran out on them.

A sudden question swept over him. Why had he run away? Nobody would have known who had knifed who in that jamboree. Other people might have taken out knives. If he had only stayed, even if that kid really was hurt bad, how could they have pinned it on him? But now he had beat it and his gang would be sore. And if someone ratted on him he'd look suspicious because he had left so quick. The cop might have noticed him running, besides.

Boyzie looked around briefly and began walking uptown again. His mind was overstuffed with jumbled thoughts. He tried to clear himself. Whut's got into you, Boyzie? You knocked a couple a guys around before. He probably ain't hurt bad. An' if he is, what ch'you care? Nobody gonna know who done it in free-for-all. Maybe you just run out 'cause you don't like no tangle. . .

At a Hundred and Twenty-first street he turned up toward Seventh. He was unsatisfied, desolate. All the electricity of the scare had been yanked out of him like a plug. The little fangs in the raw-wet wind bit through the thin weave of his suit. Dampness slid up his sleeves to the hind-arms. He tried not to think of his lost coat, tried to forget the tiny pringling mounds that the chilly air had raised on his skin. All at once a violent shudder shook him. He stumbled over an ash-can top. "Damn!" He kicked the round tin viciously, trampled it with his heel, wishing it was alive and could feel pain.

The long block was rosy-grey in the mist. The wind was thick with drizzle and the pavement had begun to glimmer. The row of furnished flats was dark, silent except for dance music from a couple of radios muzzled in airshafts to the rear. Most of the lights were out, and the tired lives behind those blinded windows were snatched back into an endless, meaningless routine of sleep and work.

When Boyzie climbed the steps of his stoop, he saw himself meeting the gang sometime on the street corner, or in front of O'Keef's Bar and Grill. The thought stung in his chest. His teeth clamped the fleshy lining of his underlip and he pushed into the dim hallway. The hollow brown-wood stairs groaned under his feet.

The door of the flat had been left open for him. He felt his way into the room. Then he stood still, frowning, studying the darkness. The dreary pinkish light from the window fell in patches on his mother's broad shoulders and hips. She was still lying where he had left her, on the studio couch he was supposed to share with his older brother Tom. Bernice and Marguerite lay on the wide, bony-looking bed in the opposite corner, their bodies pinned together against the wall to leave room for the mother. Tom wasn't home yet.

Boyzie groped uncertainly toward the studio couch. Three feet from the window the room was buried in blackness, but the smells proclaimed its squalor like loud voices. The strong washed smell of his mother's body, faintly bitter like over-soaked coffee grounds. The stale smell of dust. The rank, greasy garbage smell. The sweet stickiness of the two girls clinging together under the hot bed-clothes, their necks and faces moist with cold cream. And there was the chalky smell of must that gets into old wood. From the smells Boyzie could see the spotted garbage bag that his mother had been too tired to empty—soggy, alive with the quick, sensitive bodies of roaches. He could see the damp, rumpled sheets of the bed three people shared at night, the soft rotten floor boards, the dank bowl of the sink, gun-grey where the white paint had peeled.

His mind took in the room like a mouth takes mouldy food, chewing on it reluctantly, letting it flip-flop over and over—hating to swallow it, yet hating to keep the nasty taste alive. At last Boyzie spat the ugly room from his mind. He lay down lengthwise along the edge of the bed where the girls were sleeping. Crimped up his knees and raised his elbows high. He locked his brain tightly against thoughts; contracted his belly to force out the explosive misery that was bottled there.

And now it was only emptiness that crowded him. Emptiness filled him so full that it burst from him in the thickness of his weighted breathing.

The Negro Consumer and National Defense

WHO would think that such a seemingly simple and small housemaker chore as the purchase of a bar of soap could contribute to the difference between defense and victory or defeat and Nazi reaction?

That this is the case is stated by Frances H. Williams, Special Groups Consultant, Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration. Miss Williams is a student of Negro family life and the consumer movement. She is specifically charged with the function of making available to the Negro consuming public, educational materials and information from the OPA on the problems of price, supply, substitute materials, and conservation methods. She also keeps an eagle eye on the effects of the Defense Program on the standard-of-living of the Negro civilian population, noting rapid increases in living costs, and advises the OPA office on procedures to follow in securing full participation of the Negro people in consumer-protection programs.

Miss Williams is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, has her master of arts degree in political science from the University of Chicago, is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work, and, before assuming her present duties, was interracial secretary of the national Board of the Y.W.C.A.

Let us see what Miss Williams specifically says about the role of the Negro consumer in time of national emergency.

"Every time you buy any article, whether it is from a neighborhood grocery and costs only five cents, or whether it is a consumer durable good costing hundreds of dollars, you are playing a role in the program for National Defense."

She continues: "Your job as a consumer is two-fold: to protect family living standards and to conserve national resources. By properly doing this job you contribute to the national morale for you acquire a sense of belonging and become more deeply rooted in the determination to undergo unusual sacrifices for the good of the American way."

Picking up a bar of soap on her desk, Miss Williams said that she held in her hand materials that came from all parts of the world. "Contained is cocoanut oil from the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands, or Malaya; palm oil from West Africa or Malaya; oil of citronella from Java; lemongrass oil from India; and scents from Brazil." She saw the little bar of soap as representing space in railroad cars and in the holds of ships, as representing time in huge plants requiring a diversity of labor, management, machinery, capital and land, as representing power that might have made essential war materials.

The government is acting to inform and guide consumers in the present emergency so that the maximum effort for national defense may be obtained without impairing basic standards

"When you buy soap you make a claim on the nation's economy," she said. "That effect pushes us either towards success in our present effort or towards failure."

Maxims for Buyers

Miss Williams listed three maxims that should guide consumers in their selection and purchase of goods. These are: (1) realization that how you spend your money is just as important as how much you make; (2) making the kind of choices which provide the most for your money in the four main areas of choice: food, clothing, shelter, and savings; (3) realization that your buying choices affect the whole of the American economy and if goods are properly selected, you have contributed toward the success of National Defense.

According to Miss Williams, Negro consumers, like other people, spend without enough information. The goods they buy are too varied in scope. Again, they lack expert knowledge as to quality and are often influenced by psychological considerations. It is also true they have no criteria to which to turn in securing technical advice on the ways and means of getting the most for their money.

To help all consumers with their buying problems is one of the jobs of the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration. Its success in this sphere is contingent upon the cooperation of individuals and groups. This cooperation involves: taking care of the goods you own and using them in order to make them last; buying new goods carefully and wisely and conserving both your income and the nation's resources in the process; so feeding and clothing

MISS FRANCES H. WILLIAMS

your family that proper nutrition is assured; eliminating waste from your home and helping to cut down waste in the community; so planning your buying that you will not buy goods which you can do without; supporting simplification programs that reduce the style and colors of consumer goods so that a greater volume of goods can be made with present machinery; protesting high prices and helping to stave off inflation.

Consumers Division, OPA

"Of course, I realize that individuals and groups can not do all the things unaided. The Consumer Division and the Office of Price Administration must face the job with the civilian public," Miss Williams said.

Already the Standards Section of the Division is studying the problems of quality depreciation and adequate descriptions on labels to form the basis for recommendations that will be made to consumers so that they may buy the things that will give them the greatest use and wear, she revealed.

It is especially important to note that the Consumer Division is interested in all consumers irrespective of class, race, creed or color. It recognizes that one consumer may be just as important as the other. Thus in its programs, no separate Negro divisions or organizations have been set up. In all communities, consumer interest committees have been asked to include Negroes as well as whites in their memberships.

At present there are two Negro regional representatives working with Miss Williams in the processes of coordinating the policy of the Consumer Division with local and state defense councils. They are Miss Sunie Steele, of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Laura Daly, of Tuskegee, Alabama. Miss Steele works in the area for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan and Kentucky. Mrs. Daly works in the South Atlantic Seaboard area and the area for Alabama and Mississippi. They may be reached at the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

Negroes Active

Miss Williams further stated that since its inception, the Consumer Division has included Negroes in its activities. Civic organizations, service clubs, consumer cooperatives, Urban League groups, the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., N.A.A.C.P. branches, and many other groups interested in community welfare have been approached by this agency in its effort to educate and protect consumers. It has appealed to communities to join in a nation-wide campaign to can and preserve surplus fruits and vegetables. It has given advice to women on the selection, purchase, use and care of hosiery. It has set up consumer interest committees and cooperated in the formation of fair rent committees in local communities. It has suggested definite programs for conserving all goods in which shortages loomed. It has provided information about consumers to other government agencies as basis for their administrative orders.

Above all, the Consumer Division is now keeping the public informed about market situations and rises in retail prices of essential goods through Consumer Prices, a semi-monthly publication of the Division.

Even more important, Negroes acting on information provided have initiated their own programs, Miss Williams revealed. In their respective communities they are cooperating with the Food Stamp Plan, the Cotton Stamp Plan, and the Cotton Mattress program, providing school lunches for underprivileged children, forming fair rent councils, aiding in the development of local production if and when shortages rise, insisting upon consumer representatives on state and local defense councils, and legislating for governmental grading of goods.

Miss Williams predicts a growing demand during the coming winter on the part of the Negro consumer for educational materials and information on consumer-buying problems and a subsequent expansion of the activities of consumer agencies designed to meet that demand.

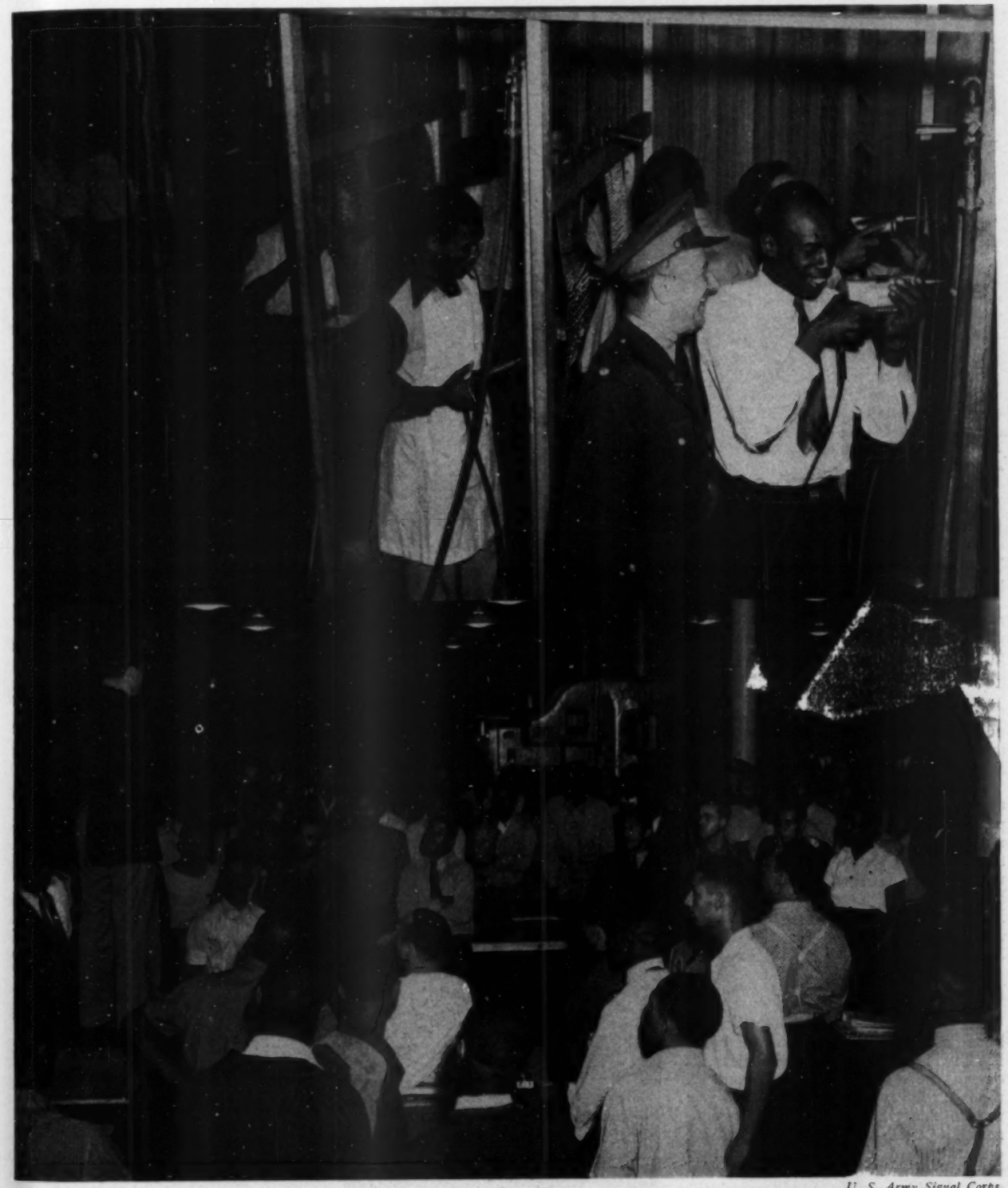
"In the process a bar of soap not only will be carefully purchased, but will become the opening wedge to a new era of economic education," she concludes.

GIVE BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

See page 366

Training for defense jobs—the Hampton Institute sheet metal shop

Training for National Defense Jobs



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Top photograph shows Lt. Col. Robert A. Ginsburgh in an inspection tour of Defense Training School 453 in Baltimore, Md. These students are learning airplane riveting. Clyde Mullen, shown next to Col. Ginsburgh, has been requested by the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company as one of the first hundred Negroes to be employed. The lower photograph shows Lt. Harrison addressing a group of students at Defense Training School 453

The South Stirs

II—The Fight for Civil Rights

By Harold Preece

This is the second in a series of three articles by Mr. Preece

WILL NIX and the other boys who work at the Woodside textile mill in Greenville, South Carolina, were "plumb tired of bein' pestered by the Ku Klux Klan" when they were trying to get a signed CIO contract from the mill owners. The Klan had been "prowlin' around," making threats against union men ever since the mill workers had started thinking about the CIO four years before. Back in 1937, the masked riders had burned a fiery cross in front of Jess Mitchell's home because Jess had been one of the first men to sign a card in the CIO union, the Textile Workers of America.

Will Nix, Jess Mitchell, and some of the others talked things over one night after supper following threats by the Klan. "I wish my wife had them flour sacks to make our kids some underwear," one of the boys said. "Them young-uns uh mine ain't got pants to make out the winter."

Will rolled a cigarette from the makin's in his pocket, inhaled for a minute, and drawled: "If the union ever gits anywhere in South Caroliny, we'll have to stand up and show the kluckers that we're men. Me, I'm in favor of sendin' 'em word that we'll meet 'em out in the woods on a certain day and fight 'em with rocks, bare fists, or anything they want."

The boys showed up at the appointed time. The Klan failed to put in an appearance. Because its members were not afraid of the masked storm troopers, the Woodside local of the TWUA has won a union contract whose wage and hour provisions make it one of the most important victories ever won for organized labor—white and colored—in the South.

South Carolina Improves

Many readers will be surprised to know that South Carolina, where Judge Lynch has held unquestioned sway, is one of the most encouraging fronts in the bitter fight to establish democracy in the South. Only a year ago, a prominent Negro educator and his wife were driven out of the state because they were telling members of their race that they should organize and demand the right to vote. "The CIO and the niggers will never take the South," this was the boast of the kleagles and the rest of the Klan phantasmagoria which had concentrated upon South Carolina as its incubator for the sacred doctrine of "white supremacy."

Today the Klan is crumbling in South Carolina and the rest of Dixie. It can boast of no mass following in a single southern state as black men and white men unite together in new organizations which have fallen like meteors on the southern soil. The poor whites and the people of the small towns who were once grist for its mill now look upon the Klan as being altogether an organization of the boss and the planter.

Men who, at one time, paid initiation fees to learn its hocus-pocus ritual now sit side by side in trade union or sharecropper meetings with Negroes whom they once clouted from the sidewalks or helped round up for forced labor in the cotton fields. Other white men who lost the scant security of WPA because of the cuts engineered by southern congressmen like Clifton Woodrum, of Virginia, are working to repeal the poll tax which keeps adult citizens of both races from sending real representatives of the Southern people to Washington.

SAM SOLOMON
He fought the Klan in Miami

At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, citizens turned out recently to pelt with rotten eggs and tomatoes the state head of the klan who tried to speak in a local auditorium For awhile longer, the Klan will be able to make the headlines by such stunts as invading the University of Oklahoma campus in full regalia to make threats against champions of the people such as Dr. John B. Thompson, chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. But it is doomed by the growing might of the Will Nixes and the Jess Mitchells. Individually, these men and women are Baptists and Methodists, white people, and Negroes. But collectively they are that New South which is being born on the ruins of the crumbling mansions.

Struggle Against Fascism

While the civilized nations of the world are mobilizing all their resources to defeat that renasence of the dark ages which we know as fascism, our fellow-Americans of the South are mobilizing all their resources to destroy the semi-fascism endured all too patiently for generations. White cotton pickers in Eastern Arkansas organize defense squads to protect their Negro brothers when both together are striking for higher wages than 50 cents per hundred pounds. In Georgia, white educators are uniting with trade unionists and progressives of both races to defeat Governor Eugene Talmadge who fired two distinguished professors for their interests in the Negro people. It was Talmadge who, during his first administration, imprisoned textile strikers in a barbed wire concentration camp and forced them to listen to a chapter from Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

This living chapter in southern history is being written by the people of every state where law has been subordinate to the lynch rope, and human need to the mediaeval economy of sharecropping. It began with the successful fight to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys. It has been marked in recent years by such examples as the march to the polls in 1938 of 1,000 Miami Negroes who had been warned not to vote by the local Klan as well as by the indictment on peonage charges by a Chicago grand jury of two prominent Georgia aristocrats—W. T. Cunningham, lord of Sandy Cross plantation

and his attorney, Hamilton McWhorter, former president of the state senate.

Negroes organized the first sharecropper unions in the South, calling their people together in the woods and abandoned cabins to begin the new battle for democracy whose first shots were fired at the Camp Hill, Alabama massacre of the croppers in 1931. Negroes like the martyred Elbert Williams of the NAACP branch in Brownsville, Tennessee, were pioneers in organizing the campaign for the repeal of the poll tax.

White Allies

Savannah Louise Pugh and other young white southerners in Birmingham had long resented the grinding feudalism which made virtual slaves out of more than 10,000,000 people.

The result was the League of Young Southerners, numbering in its membership both white and Negro youth, formed with the help of SNYC leaders such as Edward G. Strong and James Jackson.

Thousands of white southerners still swallow the opiate of "white supremacy" even when their only shirts are falling in tatters off their backs. But wherever the Negro people are attacked nowadays they have white allies. The Jefferson County Committee Against Police Brutality in Birmingham is composed of both white and Negro representatives from various organizations. It has already secured the dismissal of one policeman for killing a Negro worker and carries on a continuous campaign to have prosecuted every officer who mistreats a citizen of any race.

Elbert Williams, like many of the South's prophets, was strangled to death from a lynch tree at Brownsville, Tennessee. The omnipotent Crump machine which dominates this and several adjoining states, of course, did nothing. But less than a year afterward, white and Negro citizens of the Volunteer State have built a living monument to Elbert Williams—the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation. One of its founders is my friend, Harry Koger, of Memphis, a native white Texan who is now president of the Cotton States Council of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO. Backed by numerous local organizations, the Federation is bucking the Crump machine, is calling for an end to lynching and the poll tax.

On that day when the last southerner is emancipated from the poll tax, the Democratic party had better look to its fences in that traditionally Democratic stronghold. The majority of Americans do not know that Democratic rule over the South was established through the poll tax enacted to disfranchise the poor whites and Negroes who followed the old Populist party. Whenever the southern people have had a chance, they have revolted against the Democratic party and its white primaries. Strong Farmer-Labor party movements are already emerging in Texas, North Carolina, and several other states. One of the best guarantees of continued democracy in America would be the emergence of a southern farmer-labor party which would sweep from office Martin Dies, Cotton Ed. Smith, Theodore G. Bilbo, who use their congressional powers to undermine the liberties and living standards of every American citizen—North and South.

Another guarantee of democracy in America is continued support of the northern people for the struggle of the southern people. We have not yet won the elementary rights which our fellow-citizens of the North take for granted. But if we should lose our battle, then a contagion will spread from the southern ruling circles which will destroy every last right of Americans anywhere, and bring the whole country down to the present impoverished level of our region.

But we southerners mark the signs and we know that the day of deliverance is near. When that day comes, the South's exiled children, mothered by her hills and bayous, may return to their homeland as once the children of Israel returned from Babylon to rebuild the land of their fathers. In a very profound sense, we exiles are like the banished revolutionists of another day, meeting together to discuss the latest struggle in Alabama or Texas, sending what funds we can to those who are carrying on the fight back home.

Forty years ago, the last southern Negro congressman, George White, of North Carolina, said on his retirement, "The day will come when my suffering people will rise up and come again." That day is tomorrow, and the southern people are coming by the millions.

Enjoyment of full civil rights by citizens in the southern states will lead to the elimination of such shacks as this now occupied by Negro and white sharecroppers

Dr. Carver on Radio In Freedom's People

Dr. George Washington Carver, the distinguished Negro scientist who introduced the peanut as a southern crop and then developed from it 90 by-products of commercial value, headlined the second broadcast in the "Freedom's People" series over NBC's Red network Sunday, October 19. This broadcast in the "Freedom's People" series, sponsored by a national advisory committee of white and Negro leaders in interracial relations in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education, dramatized Negro activities in the field of science.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of THE CRISIS, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1941.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Roy Wilkins, who, having been dul sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the THE CRISIS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher—THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., 69 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Editor—Roy Wilkins, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor—Roy Wilkins, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Business Manager—George S. Schuyler, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Pres.; Mrs. Lillian R. Alexander, Treas. All stock owned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

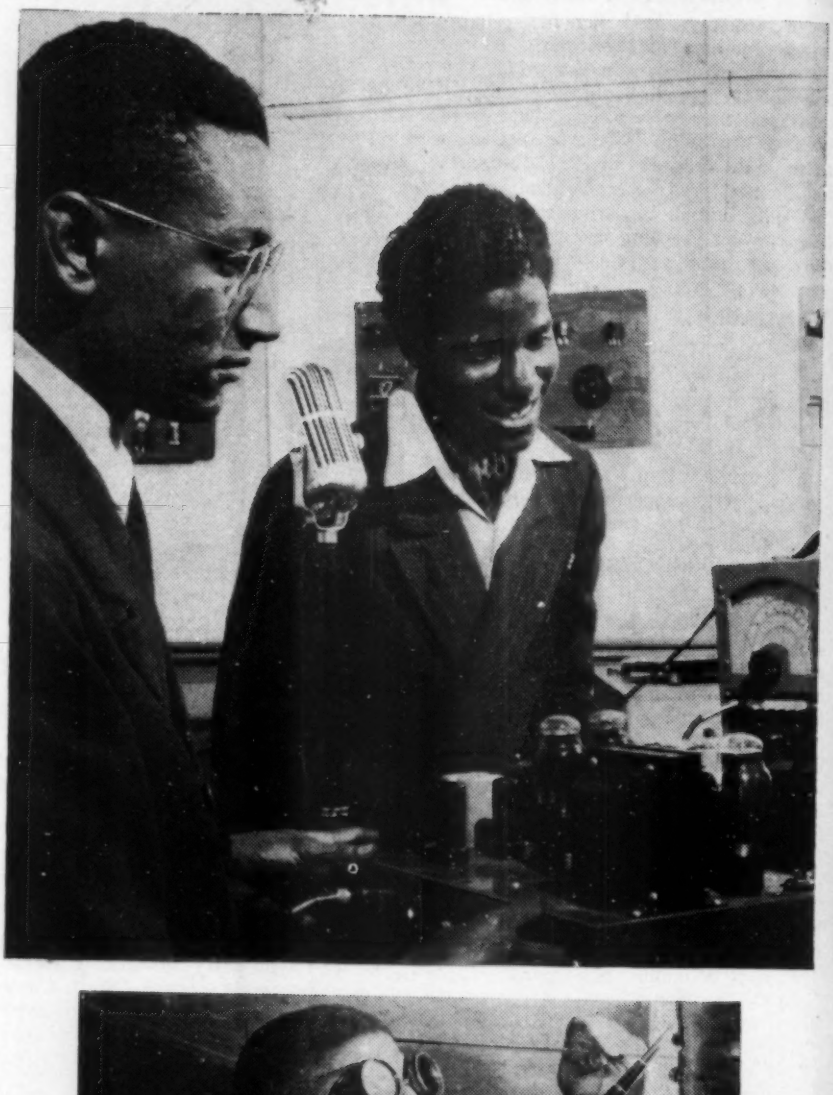
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

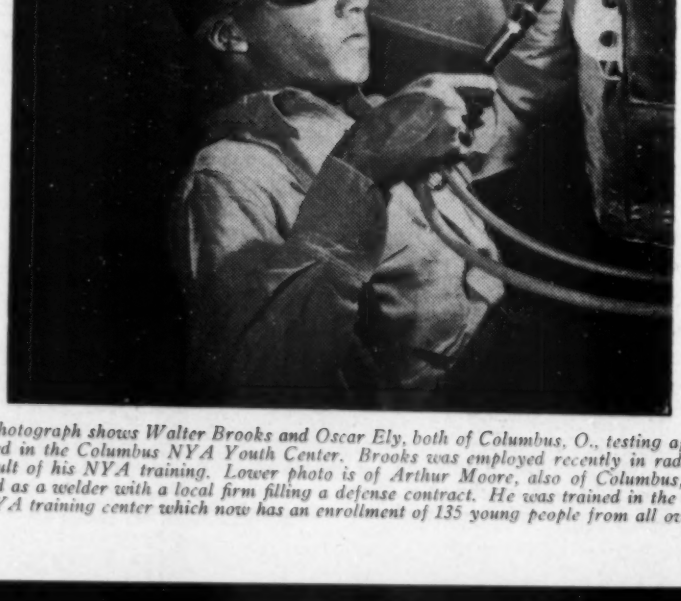
ROY WILKINS,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1941.

SAMUEL SCHNEIDER,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1942.)

Training for Defense: NYA Students





Upper photograph shows Walter Brooks and Oscar Ely, both of Columbus, O., testing apparatus assembled in the Columbus NYA Youth Center. Brooks was employed recently in radio work as a result of his NYA training. Lower photo is of Arthur Moore, also of Columbus, who is employed as a welder with a local firm filling a defense contract. He was trained in the Wilberforce NYA training center which now has an enrollment of 135 young people from all over Ohio

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Negroes and Defense Jobs

New York, N. Y., *Amsterdam Star-News*

"This employment will not be a mere gesture of calling these people production employes and actually using them as laborers. We plan to see Negroes on production jobs working under white supervision and giving them the same opportunity for training and induction in our services as our white employes."

The foregoing forthright statement was made last week by the director of personnel of Glenn Martin Aircraft Production Company of Baltimore on the occasion of the firm's hiring 100 Negro workers for skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Action on the part of the Martin company is significant in view of the fact that it was one of the big American firms that had maintained a rigid policy against hiring Negroes. With such an important institution setting the pattern, it is fairly reasonable to presume others will find it easy to follow suit.

Another point that must not be overlooked is the fact that in changing its policy to hire Negroes, Glenn Martin is cooperating with President Roosevelt in his efforts to break down discrimination in defense plants as enunciated in his executive order last June. The company is to be congratulated for the step it has taken—a complete reversal of its previous policy.

The OPM and the Fair Employment Practice Committee may well take a bow for the share of the work they did in accomplishing the victory at Martin's. When the President sent his memorandum to OPM and later created the FEPC, we said the Negro would be helped immeasurably if they functioned earnestly and sincerely and The White House "stood up." So far, both seem to be doing all right.

Pleasant would it be to believe that by merely requesting an equalization of teachers' salaries of the South Carolina legislature, the same could be had. But the legislature is not made of that caliber of men. It doesn't give a tinker's dam about Negroes and less about the Negro schools.

Witness, for example, the utterances of Senator Sawyer of Georgetown when equalization of salaries came up in the Senate: "We would like to see them make us give the Negroes more money." This was the reply to the petition of Negro teachers for voluntary equalization.

Apparently in agreement with Sawyer, the legislature on adjournment day voted $152,000 pay increase for white teachers and threw the Negro teachers out on their necks. In substance, the legislature said: "We are not going to pay you more, so go ahead and sue us. Senator Sawyer has said that even if you win in court we still won't pay you anything."

A certification plan has been adopted but, in the words of Governor Maybank himself, it is "in the interest of white teachers." A few Negroes can benefit, however, but the respective counties can, legally, take away all the benefits accrued from the state. Hence, the Negro teachers are no better off than they were at first.

The one solution for the salary situation in South Carolina is court action. To do this the Negro teachers must find, and pay, competent subjects within their ranks for the undertaking. The salary matter has to be settled from the state to the county and the city. It is a triple situation, not a mono-problem. And until this is done, distasteful though it may be, salaries in South Carolina will continue unequal and discriminatory. . . . Charleston, S. C., *Lighthouse and Informer.*

Negroes have been discriminated against in both branches of the American armed forces, the army and navy. Where they have been encamped, Negro soldiers have been the objects of ruthless and vicious attacks from prejudiced Southern whites, in the form of military policemen and civilian law officers. A military psychology, dominated by the Southern mind, is slowly but effectively spreading throughout the entire country.

In National Defense the Negro has been barred from the bulk of the jobs and the increased income made possible by the preparation program. Today he faces the contradiction of actually being a suppressed entity in a whole that supposedly is fighting against suppression and reaction. These facts are true on a national scale as well as in the local sense of the word.

Locally, Negroes are barred from certain types of labor in factories enjoying fat federal contracts. Unions furnishing manpower on these jobs have carried out a policy of "strictly white." Several government agencies, aiding National Defense by defense training courses, have and are following the traditional policy of discrimination.

This is a period of emergency, definitely. As pathetic citizens, desiring the fullest expression of democracy, it is the duty of Negroes to remain true to a past of loyalty. Not only should the personality and the armies of Hitlerism be fought, but the forces, right here in this country, that are against the practical application of democratic principles should be and must be attacked with an unrelenting zeal. Jobs and more jobs, full citizenship rights and the full realization of democracy should be the battle cry of Negro Americans.

True, the battle is a two-fronted one; but as it has been so aptly put, "Hitlerism is a two-headed monster. We cannot defend oppression abroad and condemn it at home. No longer can we regard race hatred and prejudice as merely a luxury for idle bigots. Today, intolerance becomes a national menace. Any attempt to deny democracy and fair play to the Negro in National Defense is an acceptance of the pro-Hitler forces working to undermine national unity and security when the defense of the nation is paramount."—The *Louisiana Weekly,* New Orleans.

The War Department did right in not sending the 366th Infantry, a Negro unit, from its station at Fort Devens, Mass., to maneuvers in North Carolina.

Negro soldiers should not be stationed in the Southern States.

They should not be stationed in the South for several good reasons known to practically everybody.

In the first place, the uniform of the United States should be respected, and it has not been respected nor is it likely to be respected when worn by a Negro in the South, where colored soldiers are subject to the same insults, discriminations and segregation as colored citizens. . . .—Pittsburgh, Pa., *Courier.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

NAACP Writes Churchill On British Jim Crow

Addressed personally to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, a letter setting forth five types of discrimination on the part of British agencies operating in this country, was dispatched by Pan-American Clipper September 26, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The letter, written by Walter White, urges that the British and American governments make the four freedoms apply to the color line and that the five types of discrimination and other demarcations based on color or race be immediately wiped out.

Publicity on the letter was withheld two weeks because of the custom of not revealing contents of communications to the head of a government until the communication has had an opportunity to be received.

Five days after the letter was dispatched, Colonel R. L. Benson, military attache of the British Embassy in Washington, called the NAACP national office by long distance expressing great concern over it and particularly over the case of Dr. Walter King, cited as an instance of prejudice.

During the conversation Mr. Benson stated that he would like to "get to the bottom of things a little more" and asked for a copy of the letter.

After pointing out the importance of America's 13 million Negro citizens in the national life and saying that the succession of discriminatory acts on the part of these British agencies are "building bitter resentment against Great Britain among certain elements of the population of the United States," the five known cases where Negroes were discriminated against were listed.

First was mentioned the refusal of the British Air Commission, Washington, D. C., to accept Charles M. Ashe, fully qualified commercial pilot and instructor, as a ferry pilot solely because of his color. Ashe was sent a copy of the minimum requirements for pilots and co-pilots issued by the RAF Ferry Command, the ninth of which reads: "All applicants must be of the white race."

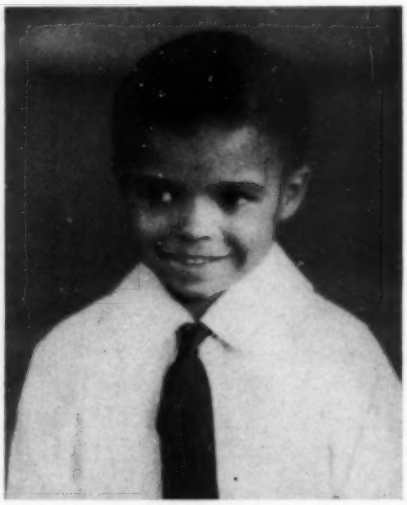
The second case of discrimination cited was the refusal of the offer of Dr. Walter W. King of New York City, who volunteered through the American Red Cross for service in the British Isles; the third instance cited was the refusal to accept blood of Negro donors to the so-called blood banks; the fourth instance was the failure to permit American Negroes to work on the construction of American naval and air bases in the British West Indies; the fifth example of prejudice cited was that the British purchasing agencies in this country had refused to employ Negroes in any capacity.

The NAACP letter to Prime Minister Churchill said, "You have with unsurpassed eloquence appealed to the peoples of the world to help Great Britain destroy Hitler and Hitlerism and to keep freedom from being extinguished. You have in stirring language denounced the racial theories on which Hitler has built a sinister philosophy and a diabolic war machine. But these instances reveal that England is no less guilty of racial arrogance than is Nazi Germany unless the leaders of the British Government summarily order the abolition of such discrimination.

"Such racial demarcation must not only be abandoned during the war, but the same freedom from prejudice must be manifested at the Peace Conference. Unless such theories are abandoned, other and more destructive wars will follow as inevitably as the night does the day."

No answer has yet been received.

NAACP Life Member



Distinction of being the youngest life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People goes to William Pickens, III, of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pickens, Jr. and grandson of Dean William Pickens. William's grandfather made him a present of the $500 life membership on his fifth birthday in September

Navy Bars Doctor After He Passes Examination

The United States Navy does not want Dr. Harold J. Franklin of Jersey City, N. J., as assistant surgeon with the rank of junior lieutenant even though he has passed all examinations—written, oral and physical—necessary for that post.

Dr. Franklin, who is now an interne at Medical Center in Jersey City, brought all the documents in his case to the office of the NAACP including the final word from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department: "You did not meet physical qualifications for appointment."

After Dr. Franklin wrote the Navy last May 25 about the examination for surgeon, he was notified to report for the examination at 9 A.M., August 11. At that time Dr. Franklin passed both the written and oral examination and also the physical examination and was given a certified statement signed by Commandant Maher which said, "examined and found physically qualified for appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy with rank of Lieutenant (junior grade).

When Dr. Franklin failed to receive notice of his appointment he wired the Navy department early in September and received the surprising telegraphic reply, "you did not meet physical qualifications for appointment." Puzzled by this flat contradiction of the certification in his possession, Dr. Franklin wrote a letter to the Navy Department and received merely a restatement of the telegram.

A protest has been lodged with Secretary Frank Knox by the NAACP.

Chattanooga to Abolish Separate Teacher Scales

A single salary scale for teachers without reference to race or color will be established by the Chattanooga board of education, it was announced here September 20.

The new plan was revealed in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee before Judge Leslie R. Darr when NAACP attorneys for the teachers and counsel for the school board appeared to argue court jurisdiction.

In addition to the new salary scale, the school board stated that 62 per cent of the $40,000 now in the treasury marked for increases in salaries for all teachers, will go to Negro teachers.

The board also agreed to take steps for complete equalization of teachers' salaries under the new schedule, but stated that it will "take a little time."

Ft. Bragg Commandant Demoted to ROTC

Colonel Charles B. Elliot who was in command of Ft. Bragg, N. C., last August 6 when a flare-up on a bus resulted in the killing of a white military policeman and a Negro private, has been removed from the command of the fort and placed in charge of the ROTC at Mississippi State College. At Ft. Bragg, Colonel Elliot was commandant of 46,000 men; the total enrollment at Mississippi State College is 2,103.

New York Branch Holds Membership Campaign

The annual membership campaign of the New York City (Harlem) branch of the NAACP was launched October 18 with a luncheon at the Harlem YMCA. Randall L. Tyus, new assistant field secretary of the Association, is the campaign director. The goal is 2,000 members. Headquarters are set up at 2289 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Pauline Turner Davis is chairman of the campaign committee, and Lionel C. Barrow is president of the branch.

Also in New York City, the Staten Island branch launched its membership campaign during October. Other branches of the Association in the city are Brooklyn, Bronx and Jamaica.

F. M. Turner Rites Held October 18.

Funeral services for Frank M. Turner, Sr., who was chief accountant of the NAACP for 31 years and who died October 14, were held October 18. A special article on Mr. Turner and his long service with the NAACP will appear in the December issue.

"N" for Negro

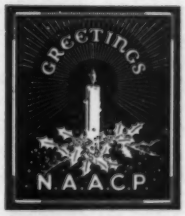
The Philadelphia Navy Yard has instituted a system whereby the badge numbers of white workers have a "W" in front of them while badge numbers of Negro workers have an "N" in front of them.

In answer to an inquiry by Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia NAACP, the Navy Yard commandant, Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, stated that the system had been ordered by the Navy department in Washington. Meanwhile, a protest from the national office to the

Time to Buy....

N.A.A.C.P.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



A new, fresh design this year, a silver candlestick and holly leaves on a bronze-blue background.

Designed by the talented colored poster-artist, Miss Louise Jefferson.

Proceeds go to the general budget of the NAACP to help carry on its nation-wide program.

Use these seals on your holiday packages, letters, greeting cards and gifts. At the same time help out the cause.

Book of 100 — $1

Buy from your local branch or order from

N.A.A.C.P.

69 Fifth Avenue **New York, N. Y.**

Navy department brought a letter stating merely that the department "would make appropriate inquiry."

Nominations for 1941 Spingarn Medal Open

Nominations are now open for persons to receive the 1941 Spingarn medal. Nominations setting forth pertinent facts about nominees should be sent to the Spingarn Medal Committee, NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The committee usually makes its decision in January.

NAACP Asks Probe of AF of L Monopoly On Building Trades Jobs

The effect on colored workers of the virtual closed shop agreement granted by the Office of Production Management to the building trades union of the American Federation of Labor, was urgently requested for inclusion in the investigation of monopolistic practices being conducted by Thurman Arnold of the U. S. Department of Justice, by the NAACP on October 10.

The NAACP pointed out the grave importance of the matter to Negro workers because many AFL building trade unions completely deny membership to Negroes through constitutional provisions, ritual and other means.

In support of its request the Association named specific instances of exclusion by AFL unions in St. Louis; in Milan, Tennessee, where the Carpenters' Local No. 259 of Jackson, Tenn., refused to grant clearance to any Negro worker in spite of the expressed willingness of the company to hire colored labor; in Chicago, Ill., where Plumbers Local No. 130 bars Negro members, and in Joliet, Ill., where Local No. 167, Electricians Union refused clearance to Negro electricians.

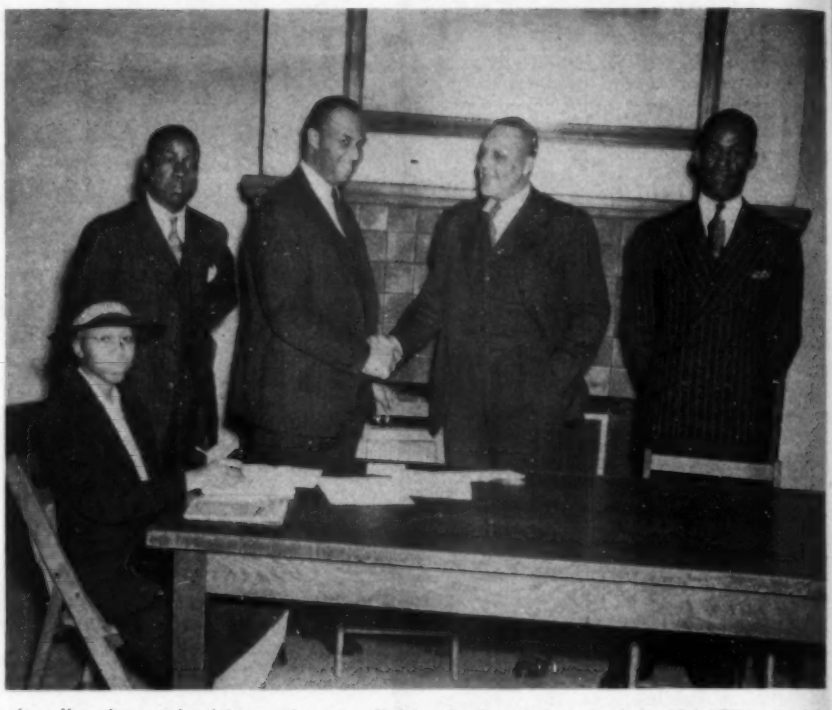
Others named were the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 89, Mobile, Ala.; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Baltimore, Md., and Omaha, Neb.; and Carpenters and Joiners of Washington, D. C.

The NAACP said that prejudice on the part of AFL labor unions invades the aircraft industry and quoted the ritual of the International Association of Machinists, which furnishes workers to the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Washington, which says:

"I further promise that I will never propose for membership in this Association any other than a competent white candidate."

The same union is in control at the Vultee Aircraft plant in Nashville, Tenn., and at the home plant in Southern California, and at neither plant are Negroes doing production work. Through the same machinists' union Negroes have been barred at the Bethlehem shipyards, San Francisco, Calif.

Detroit Holds Labor Conference



Attending the two-day labor conference called by the Detroit branch of the NAACP were, left to right, standing, Gloster Current, executive secretary of the branch; the Rev. Horace A. White, member Detroit housing commission, greeting Horace R. Cayton, one of the speakers; Prince Clark, chairman of the conference; and seated, Miss L. Leverette, secretary of the conference

Los Angeles Conference To Meet Next July

By vote of the branches of the NAACP, the 33rd annual conference of the Association which meets in Los Angeles, Calif., next summer, will be held July 14–19 inclusive. The conference will open as usual with a mass meeting on Tuesday night and will close with a mass meeting the following Sunday afternoon. The usual time for the conference is the latter part of June, but the Los Angeles branch suggested the change in the dates in order to attract more delegates and visitors to the meeting.

Detroit Branch Holds Labor Conference

To awaken Detroit to the problems involved in the scheduled lay-off of 100,000 men which has already begun in plants there, the labor and industry committee of the local branch of the NAACP held a conference to discuss the training, apprenticeship and employment of the Negro in defense industries in Michigan, Saturday and Sunday, October 4 and 5.

Out of the conference came a request for a full-time Negro representative of the Office of Production Management to be stationed in Detroit. The present representative covers three states—Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan, and the Detroit branch feels that effective work cannot be done under this set-up.

A number of outstanding speakers, including Horace R. Cayton, labor expert and newspaper columnist; Walter Hardin, international representative of the UAW-CIO and Horace White, commissioner of the Detroit Housing Commission, acquainted the audience with steps to be taken in getting job training and referrals, union and plant procedure, and the work of the Office of Production Management and the Fair Employment Practice Committee in connection with employment of Negroes.

Give Books

For Christmas

See page 366

Branch News

Arizona: Mrs. J. B. Simpson of the Winslow branch reports that due to efforts of the branch a local theatre which tried to discriminate in the seating of Negro patrons was forced to sell tickets for desired seats, and that work has been secured at the local airport for a Negro.

California: President T. L. Griffith, F. M. Roberts, and J. H. Shackleford reported on the Houston conference at the September meeting of the Los Angeles branch. Other speakers were M. L. Harvey, Christian Youth Education leader; G. A. Beavers, Jr., who told of the work of the Association in connection with employment in national defense; and John Kinlock. Entertainment was furnished by Elaine Miles, Lois Williams, D. H. Brown, and the choir of the Church of God in Christ furnished the music.

The Alameda County branch joined with other organizations in October to fete Cleodel Johnson who had won a $1000 scholarship in an oratorical contest. "The Negro and the Constitution" was her subject and Miss Johnson has been requested to repeat it for several gatherings.

Connecticut: The Bridgeport branch held its membership drive for 500 members in the latter part of October. Robert Thompson was chairman of the committee and co-workers were J. Lancaster, M. McDonald Isaac, Jr., D. Jeanette, Mrs. M. W. Stewart, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. R. Harris, A. Cannady, T. Saunders, and several others. The branch has done extensive work toward better housing, breaking down of segregation and discrimination.

Delaware: More than 200 people heard talks by the Rev. M. L. Shepard, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and Leon A. Ransom of the Howard University Law school, at the mass meeting held in October by the Wilmington branch. Resolutions were adopted condemning segregation of Negroes in army camps and the limitation of branches of service in which they may enlist.

Georgia: The Atlanta branch has announced that the case of Mrs. Ruth Thornton who was fined for disorderly conduct, on charges growing out of a scuffle with a white man over which one was to board a street car first, would be appealed. She was kicked in the mouth by the man, and the incident was only one of several that have occurred recently between street car passengers of opposite races.

Illinois: Resolutions urging improvement in the housing situation for Negroes in that section and more equal opportunity for them in defense employment were adopted at a recent mass meeting of the tri-city branch in Rock Island. The branch also protested the treatment of Negro soldiers and discrimination in public service establishments.

Twenty-one Negro business and professional men were the guests of C. Odell Turpin and James Knight at a branch dinner in Chicago in October. The group contributed $600 to the branch membership drive.

Iowa: The Keokuk branch has been

ON TO CALIFORNIA!

for the

1942 NAACP Conference

The Jersey City, N. J., branch is the first in the entire country to form an "On to California" committee whose duty will be to make plans and raise funds to send delegates to the 33rd annual conference of the NAACP in Los Angeles next summer.

Not for fourteen years—since 1928—has the NAACP met on the Pacific Coast. Our Far Western branches, from the smallest to the largest in Los Angeles itself, are preparing a great welcome for their fellow members from east of the Rockies.

Begin *now* to set aside money for delegates from your branch. Begin *now* to plan to be on the NAACP special train when it leaves Chicago for Golden California.

From the Eastern seaboard the round trip fare in coaches is about $90. First class fare, round trip, from the Eastern seaboard is about $135, plus $45 for round trip lower berth. Fares from other cities in proportion.

Special information on fares, with details about the special train, will be ready about November 1. Write to the National Office.

Meanwhile, branches should appoint special California Conference Committees. Begin to save up the money for fares.

When the roll is called in sunny Los Angeles next summer—*be there!*

ON TO CALIFORNIA!

working on plans for the development of an NYA project for Negro boys and girls in that community. At a recent meeting Kenneth Melvin of Davenport, area director, and Attorney Roy L. Ferguson of Des Moines, state advisor of Negro affairs, explained the operation of the NYA program and its effect upon the national defense set-up.

The Des Moines branch held a public meeting at the Burns Methodist church in September, at which time W. L. Oliver, attorney, presided. A report was given by four delegates of the national conference, and Fred Hawkins gave a report of the youth council. Ike Smalls spoke about the conditions of the Negro in the South, and urged the public to support and contribute to the Association. He also spoke of his several visits to the national office. S. Joe Brown, member of the national executive board, gave a talk about the convention; Mrs. G. C. Morris, president of the branch, told of some of the jim crow conditions in the army camps, and John S. Coleman, spoke of the Negro and national defense in Des Moines.

Indiana: In a letter to the editor of the Louisville, Ky., *Times*, J. O. Clark, president of the Jeffersonville branch, protested the unfair allotment of money to improvement of white school facilities while Negro children must continue to use an outmoded building, although the parents are called upon to pay the taxes.

Kentucky: The Louisville branch launched its membership campaign on October 5 for a two-week run, with a goal set for 1,000 members. Arthur Griffa was chairman of the membership committee, and Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the campaign. Behind the leadership of Rev. W. A. Jones, the branch has been active in the interest of those cases which come within the scope of the association.

Missouri: Assurances that all cases of reported police brutality towards Negroes would be given consideration and a thorough investigation were made to a recent delegation of the police brutality committee of the St. Louis branch, headed by Richard Jackson, by the members of the Board of Police commissioners. The officials were outspoken in their assertions that brutality would not be tolerated and condemned the actions of officers as discussed in the local press.

Michigan: The Jackson branch met October 9 at the YWCA. Harley Eggleston representing the UAW-AFL, discussed the union's attitude on the hiring of Negroes in industry.

A two-day conference was held in Detroit in October at the Ebenezer A. M. church. The conference, presided over by Dr. James J. McClendon, sought to promote more consideration for the Negro worker in the national defense program.

New York: Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the Association, addressed the Nassau County, L. I., branch at its meeting Sunday, October 12.

Plans to consolidate the Jamaica and Long Island City relief bureaus have been vigorously protested by the Jamaica branch, as causing great inconvenience and expense in travelling for the needy of the neighborhood.

Plans have been made by the Albany branch, Mrs. G. D. Bowks, president, for the annual membership drive to be conducted by Ella J. Baker, November 9 to 23. The following committee chairmen have been named: Ernest Reid, campaign chairman; Mrs. M. R. Jefferson, co-chairman; Alex Gibbons, co-chairman for the youth council; Mrs. J. B. Robinson, publicity; Mrs. G. Bowks, speakers' bureau; Dr. Robert Harris, special groups; LeRoy Matthews, fraternal organizations; John Williams, Daughter Elks and K. of P's; and Mrs. Susie King and Mrs. Aaron Oliver, other groups. At the last meeting splendid reports were given by Attorney Scott Gray on the housing committee, and Mr. Hope on the labor committee.

North Carolina: G. C. Birchette, Negro area representative of the NYA, was a recent guest speaker for the Asheville branch. Leila B. Michael is president of the branch.

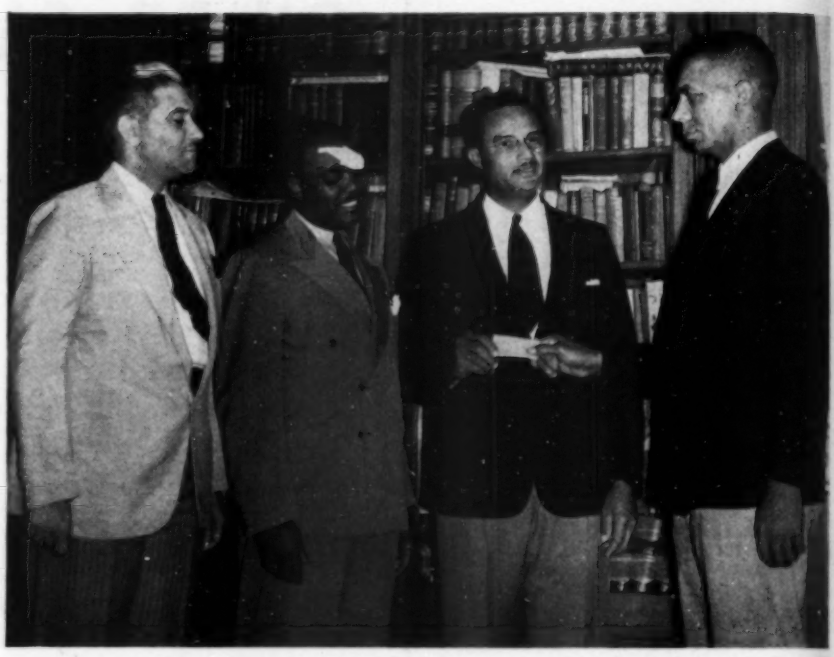
Ohio: Directed by L. Pearl Mitchell, the Cleveland membership campaign resulted in an intake of nearly $3000, and over $1800 was sent to the national office.

Oklahoma: At the September meeting of the Perry branch Leonard Blanchard gave a short talk on legal redress and legislation. This is an up-and-coming little branch presided over by W. G. Parker. Other officers are L. Blanchard, vice-president; Ethel Mayberry, secretary; F. D. Baker, assistant secretary; J. W. Patton, treasurer; and Beula Mayfield, chairman of the executive committee.

Pennsylvania: Due to the efforts of such workers as Nelson Peterson, Thomas Corley, Bozeman Reid and Rev. W. A. Nowlin, of the Norristown branch, a number of boys have been placed in the Herbert Hosiery mill, which has had government orders. At last report more than 50 boys had been placed and reported to be doing satisfactory work. The branch feels that because of this success on its part, memberships to the association have increased. October activities of the branch included presentation of E. Frederic Morrow, national branch coordinator, as guest speaker at a mass meeting; and the annual "Horoscope tea" given by the Women's Auxiliary. Recent elections have made Tommye Armstrong chairman of press and publicity, and Nelson Peterson, treasurer. President John Ginyard represented the branch at the Pennsylvania State conference at Altoona, in September.

Two of the highlights of the State Conference of branches held at Altoona were the renewed drive for Negro employment in defense industries of Pennsylvania, and a resolution to urge Governor James to appoint a Negro to one of the two court vacancies in Philadelphia. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Harry J. Greene, and was followed by a discussion of national defense, conducted by Madison S. Jones, national youth director. Mt. Zion Baptist church was host for the annuel dinner on Saturday night with James Dailey presiding. Speakers included Carolyn Davenport, Patrick O'Leary, Dr. Greene, District Attorney C. B. Wray, and Homer S. Brown, president of the Pittsburg branch. State officers elected at the conference were: president, H. J. Greene; secretary, Burton Mayo; recording secretary, Evelyn Terry; treasurer, Dr. A. P. West.

Judge Buys Benefit Ticket



Fred H. M. Turner, president of the Brooklyn, N. Y., branch of the N.A.A.C.P., is shown selling Justice Myles A. Paige the first ticket for the mammoth benefit midnight show sponsored by the branch at Loew's Brevoort theater October 18. Reverend George W. Thomas, councilmanic candidate and Bandleader Jimmy Lunceford (showing signs of his recent aeroplane smashup) look on approvingly

In September the Bryn Mawr branch presented an Echo Meeting of the annual conference in Houston. Reports were made by Mrs. A. W. Smith and Carolyn Davenport. Additional remarks were made by Dr. Harry Greene, state president, and Warren Chew, branch president. This was the occasion also for the presentation of the silver cup to the Bryn Mawr branch for its work in the 1941 membership campaign.

The Hollidaysburg branch reports that letters concerning S. Res. 75 have been written to Hon. J. Guffy and Hon. James Davis, senators, and to Congressman J. E. VanZandt.

Tennessee: The Nashville branch reports an active 1941 program. Due to its efforts Negro carpenters in the local AF of L had greater success in getting jobs; and in working for changes in the policy of the Tenn. State Employment center Negro skilled workers now at least can register. Efforts are still being made for a policy whereby Negroes can be placed as freely as whites. The branch helped to get the county poll tax removed from Davidson county as a prerequisite for voting, and they are continuing in the campaign for the removal of the state tax. Members are also responsible for getting more Negroes to register for the election, and they are trying to get the support of prominent candidates for the placing of Negroes on juries. The branch worked to get a Negro employed full time on the administrative staff of the NYA, and W. J. Hale, Jr., was appointed to that position; they are now trying to get more NYA projects and centers. Reported also was the assistance given in saving the life of Robert Buchanan, accused unjustly of rape; $100 was paid for a stenographer to make a record of the case in the lower court, and this record was the basis of appeal to a higher court. Other activities of the branch have included working for equal educational opportunities for Negro children, to get defense training courses for Negroes, and working with the AF of L and CIO and other organizations for improving race relations.

Virginia: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was the principal speaker at the October mass meeting of the Richmond branch, and music was provided by the Virginia Union University Quartette. Efforts are still being made by the branch to obtain complete equalization of teachers' salaries in a shorter period of time than the 15 years given in the plan adopted by the School board.

The Brunswick County branch, though young and small, has been active in its community. It was started by Dr. F. A. Sealey, who has worked so hard for the association, that he is the president of two other branches, namely, Greeneville County and Mecklenburg County. Almost at the beginning of its career the branch was instrumental in securing the services of two attorneys, Hill and Martin, for the defense of a boy who unfortunately killed a white man in a row about wages. Though the boy received a sentence of 30 years, it was said that this was the first time that a Negro in Virginia had received less than death or life imprisonment for killing a white man. Other officers of the branch are Charlie Vaughan, vice-president; Oris P. Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Roberta Arnold, secretary, and J. Farley Ragland, chairman of press and publicity.

Buy NAACP Christmas Seals

PVT. EDWARD S. PORTER

Pvt. Porter is the son of William G. Porter, long time member of the Montgomery, Alabama, branch of the NAACP. Pvt. Porter is a member of Battery A, 76th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Youth Council News

Dallas, Tex.: Twelve new memberships were obtained during the past month.

Chicago, Ill.: The James Weldon Johnson council opened its membership drive September 5. Both Chicago councils cooperated with the senior branch in the running of the annual membership drive.

Jacksonville, Fla.: An active job campaign has been initiated in an effort to obtain employment for Negroes in retail stores. If the bulk of the trade in those establishments is found to be Negro, the store owners are asked to employ colored clerks. This group also held a benefit motion picture program at one of the local theatres in order to raise funds to pay its annual apportionment. Three new members have recently been added to the council rolls.

Houston, Tex.: Fifty-three new names have been added to the council roster. The council utilized the great interest brought about by the 32nd annual conference held here last June, as the focal point of the membership drive. The annual moonlight picnic of the council was held at Edna's Buffet. Special cars and buses had to be provided to carry the large crowd which attended.

Philadelphia, Pa.: The following new officers have been elected: Gladys Brown, president; Raymond Johnson, vice-president; Howard Johnson, treasurer; Anne Harrison, secretary. Projects undertaken include the picketing of plants discriminating against Negroes in defense employment and an effort toward obtaining employment for Negroes in city amusement places.

Bronx, N. Y.: The first issue of a new council publication, "Reflexus," has just been released. It is a four-page mimeographed booklet devoted to the active playground program which was initiated by the group this summer. Thomas Matthews is president, and Roy H. Lee is adult adviser.

Bayonne, N. J.: Twenty new members have been secured.

Jersey City, N. J.: The council will celebrate its fifth anniversary with a week of activity beginning November 2. On the evening of November 5 a mass meeting will be held presenting prominent speakers including ex-governor A. Harry Moore, and Dr. Harold Franklin, who recently applied for service with the medical corps in the U. S. Navy, but was refused because of his color.

New Youth Councils Chartered: Official Association charters have been authorized for the East End youth council, Louisville, Kentucky, and Alameda County, California.

90,000 Trained Women

A yearly average of 90,000 Negro women have gained training and experience on the work and service projects of the WPA. This, plus the fact that many Negro women have been enrolled in vocational education classes of the WPA emergency education program, argues well for the inclusion of Negro women in those industries regarded as vital to our defense efforts.

Current employment records show that Negro women have secured jobs in metal foundries and in plants manufacturing electrical goods. Others are optical equipment workers, sheet metal workers, gas mask assembly workers, press and punch press operators. These are regarded as small beginnings—but an opening wedge for a drive to at least match the high employment figures of the First World War period. During that time, Negro women gained a fifth per cent increase in the manufacturing and mechanical industries alone.

Ft. Riley USO Started

Miss Evelyna Forney, director of Negro work for the U.S.O.-Y.W.C.A. in the Fort Riley area, announced today the appointment of an assistant, Mrs. Marion M. Banfield of New York City. Mrs. Banfield took up her duties the latter part of October.

STUDENTS IN WPA CLASSES

Washington, D. C.—The latest report reveals that out of a total of 748,538 students enrolled in adult education classes of the Work Projects Administration during April of this year, 165,086 were Negroes.

These figures made public by James A. Atkins, Specialist in Negro Education, Works Projects Administration, show the following enrollments for the race by types of classes:

Vocational training, 13,950; literacy, 64,273; naturalization, 1,156; homemaking and parent education, 24,314; other adult education classes accounted for 61,393 adult Negro students.

Mr. Atkins explained that these enrollment figures do not necessarily represent the total number of different persons enrolled. Some persons, he said, may be enrolled in more than one class and therefore are counted more than once.

By states, the six highest enrollments of adult Negro students were to be found in Alabama, 19,142; Texas, 14,078; Louisiana, 12,642; Ohio, 9,467, and Illinois, 7,721. Other states reporting enrollments ranging downward from 7,500 to 5,000 included Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, Mississippi, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. New York City reported 4,204 Negro students in its Adult Education Program. California had 2,662 and the District of Columbia, 1,835.

With vocational training occupying such an important place in national defense efforts, the WPA Negro Education Specialist regarded the distribution of the largest classes of vocational trainees as significant.

New York City, with 2,471 Negro vocational education students enrolled in the WPA Education Program, headed the list, Mr. Atkins pointed out. Virginia was next with 1,101 and was followed in order by Missouri, 1,058; Ohio, 965; Illinois, 856 and Alabama, 814. Indiana had 801. Other States reporting over 500 vocational education students of the Race were New Jersey, California, Tennessee and Kansas.

Reported as carrying the heaviest total Negro pupil load in the WPA Adult Education Program, literacy education classes enrolled 9,214 in Louisiana, 7,059 in Texas, 5,898 in Alabama, 5,698 in Mississippi, 5,188 in Georgia and 3,949 in Tennessee.

The six States having the largest enrollments of Negro students in naturalization classes were Iowa, 296; Ohio, 217; Louisiana, 112; Pennsylvania, 105, and New York City, 98. Tennessee also reported 98 Negro students in naturalization classes. Rhode Island had an enrollment of 71 students.

Illinois, with 2,261 Negro students, stood highest in homemaking and parent education class enrollments. Michigan followed with 2,094. Then came Virginia's enrollment of 1,984; Ohio, 1,918; Pennsylvania, 1,744, and Indiana, 1,420. Other States having 1,000 or more Negro homemaking and parent education students were Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Alabama and Louisiana. North Carolina had 983; New York City, 419, and the District of Columbia, 78.

Sweetheart of a Regiment

MISS EVA LANEY

Miss Laney, 19-year-old schoolteacher of Lancaster, S. C., was selected "Sweetheart of the 9th Quartermaster Regiment" last month at Camp Lee, Virginia. The selection concluded a spirited six weeks campaign which saw the "Soldier's Choice" defeat another Palmetto State beauty, Miss Juanita Tarlton, Sumter, S. C., for the crown. Private Linzie W. George, Company "G" is the lucky Camp Lee soldier who entered the prize winning picture. Although he is not engaged to the lovely young lady, Private George says that he has known her for many years. "Our Sweetheart" as she will probably be known to the 3,000 soldiers of the 9th Quartermaster Training Regiment, is a 1940 graduate of Friendship College, Rock Hill, S. C. In the fall of 1940 she began her teaching duties at the high school in Lancaster, S. C.

Following in succession was second place winner, Miss Juanita Tarlton, Sumter, S. C., (Private David Pinson, Company "I"). Third place went to Miss Oney Evans, Washington, D. C. (Private John Nelson, Company "D"). Miss Juanita Boyer, Bronx, N. Y. (Corporal Eugene Holman, Company "E") won fourth place honors. Private James Howell, Company "I" presented the fifth place winner, Miss Shirley Williams, Athens, Georgia. After the protests of disappointed soldiers had been silenced, all of the 9th QM Regiment decided that their "Sweetheart" rated her title. This contest is reported to be the first of its kind to be conducted in a colored unit.

Fair Rent Program Includes Negroes

That the Negro's active participation in the program to prevent workers' rent from soaring in defense areas is increasing was clearly evidenced this week from the announcement by the Office of Price Administration that 13 Negroes are members of the sixty-one local Fair Rent Committees established throughout the country to date.

Cities having Negroes on Fair Rent Committees include Akron, Canton, Massilon, and Warren, in Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Chester, Pa.; Gary, Indiana; Louisville, Ky.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; and South Ben, Indiana.

Breakdown of the 13 Negro fair rent committeemen by occupations reveals that five are ministers, one is a newspaperman, four are secretaries of local Urban Leagues, one, a housewife, one, a settlement house manager, and one, an attorney.

Say USDA Goals Will Aid Negro Farmers

Farm production goals for 1942 recently announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard should be a boon to good health and a balanced diet for tenants and sharecroppers, official observers indicated this week following the agricultural defense conference in Memphis, Tenn. This is significant from a Negro point of view because a large number of colored farmers fall into this class.

In analyzing the goals, Department of Agriculture officials pointed out that in them diversified farming and the live-at-home program have been given a real impetus. The operation of the program will encourage all farmers, white and Negro alike, to raise more hogs, cows and chickens and gardens.

No WPA Discrimination

"It is imperative that in the selection and referral of workers for training and employment under this program, the Work Projects Administration maintain its established policy of non-discrimination against workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin." This statement is the high point of a letter dispatched to all State WPA Administrators on August 9, 1941, by Howard O. Hunter, Commissioner of Work Projects. Mr. Hunter's letter also called attention to Section 24 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, in which discrimination against workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin is made unlawful and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Democracy: A Story-Poem

A white soldier, and a black soldier were marching down a road.
"Where are you going?" said the white soldier to the black soldier.
"I am going to defend democracy," said the black to the white,
"and where would you be going," he added.
"I am going to defend democracy," said the white soldier,
"but if you want to come along with me,
you'll have to stay in the rear,
and clean my mess,
because that's where you belong."
"But we are going to defend . . ."
"And if you can't keep your place,
there are a lot of trees that you can hang . . ."
"But democracy . . ."
"Democracy for me," said the white soldier.
"But democracy as I figure . . ."
"You dirty black nigger!"
And the poor white soldier shot the poor black soldier.

*

Now, when did he kill him?
He killed him before he met him!
Before he met him? How's that?

Now, when did he tell him to keep his place?
He told him before he met him!
Before he met him? How's that?

Now, when did he curse him with dirty names?
He cursed him before he met him!
Before he met him? How's that?
How's that? O child, can't you see?

Can't you see what democracy was meant to be? ? ?

Can't you see
that democracy was nought—
that his dark Brother was killed
already in his heart?

—Carl Colodne

A. D. 1941

I am the last wild cry
Of a shadow clothed in flame,
Lighting the Georgia sky
And earth.
Whose blood has stained the fire
Far redder than the deep shame
Of those who built the pyre.

From birth
I have been the weak voice
Of all the oppressed crying.
I am the muffled scream,
I am the broken sob,
I am the heart's sighing.

O, I am the captive's dream
Of home
As longingly they gaze
Across the barbed wire pen.

I am those perilous ways
They roam
Who seek to live like men.

—Arthur Drayton

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THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

Book Reviews

CASTE, CLASS AND COLOR IN CHICAGO

***COLOR AND HUMAN NATURE:* Negro Personality Development in a Northern City. By W. Lloyd Warner, Buford H. Junker, Walter A. Adams. Washington: American Council on Education, 1941. XV+301 pp. $2.25.**

What does it mean in terms of class and color to be born a Negro in Chicago? Why is it that there are such few darkskin Negroes in the upperclass? Why are the Negro urban masses so much darker than the classes? What does it mean to be a darkskin woman in the Negro and the white world? Why is it that some successful Negroes think of themselves as "race men" or "race leaders" while others don't? These and many more questions are answered and documented in this study of the way in which Negro personality develops in a northern city.

"The symbols of the Negro's social subordination are his color, his frizzy hair, his everted lips, and the general Negroid conformation of his physical appearance. Such traits are signs or badges of low status that all have been trained to recognize." One more or less obvious means of classifying Negroes, therefore, is according to their possession in a greater or lesser degree of these Negroid characteristics. Whether a Negro is darkskin, brownskin, or passable carries implications for his relationships, not only with white people, but for members of his own group. Most Negroes, especially of the upper-class have decidedly little use for the blacks. They tolerate brownskin Negroes but much prefer the pinks and yellows who more closely approach the "white" norm.

The darkskin Negroes, of course, react to this color prejudice of their lighter brothers and the white world in different ways. Their reaction, as that of most Negroes, is going to be determined more by class and status than by mere color. "In the case studies analyzed . . . the influence of color on personality has been consistently emphasized with respect to relations both within the Negro world and between the races. Certain clear implications have emerged. They indicate both the force of color as a factor in the social and economic situation of Negroes and also equally marked limitations on the dominance of this factor in personality formation."

Let us take one or two of the case histories of the darkskin women which will show that class, even with them, often counts for more than color. "A light complexion is a decided social asset for middle-class women ambitious to improve their status." But the darkskin Miss Billingsley "is more mature and more experienced in upper-class participation, she realizes that in this class, more than in any other class in the Negro community, one can look across rather than up at whites and still be realistic about one's modified castelike position as a Negro." Usually darkskin women who are trying to advance socially spend much more of their time trying to minimize their Negroidness than they do in worrying about the race problem. "Although Miss Billingsley does make efforts to minimize the Negroidness of her appearance, she is not unhappy about her dark color and is in fact a well-adjusted woman of high position."

On the other hand, Helen, "a tall dark virgin," "feels some inferiority because of dark color but is not morbid or inhibited on this score. She protests somewhat but is reconciled to the handicaps which dark color imposes."

Among the darkskin men who get into the middle- or upper-class, there is likely to be, out of compensation for their feelings of inferiority because of their color, a greater emphasis on "race pride" and race "leadership."

As for the lightskin people, they "tend to get along best in the higher classes where they approach forming a majority, although they often have the advantages over darker persons at any social level as well as in social climbing. Lightskin men, however, do not win social approval on the basis of appearance alone so easily as women." Being a lightskin Negro also has its problems. "Every lightskin person faces at least two problems of which he may be more or less aware, and which he may solve more or less competently. First, he must adjust as a Negro within a given class, for he cannot pass for white; and second, he must learn to get along with Negroes of other types and, if necessary, put himself out to win the acceptance of darker persons." Since the lightskin person is readily accepted, in so far as his color is concerned, by other lightskin Negroes, he is more concerned with his status in the larger society than in Negro society. "But the higher he stands in the Negro society, or the more securely established he is in any position, even the lowest, the less does he tend to regard being a Negro as a serious personal handicap or to become involved in aggressive race leadership."

Now for the brownskins. "A brownskin person is likely to benefit from a happy balance between social acceptance, perhaps too easily won by a lightskin individual, and the burden of proving himself, that may stimulate but may also weigh down upon the darkskin individual. Color discriminations places a brownskin individual in a midway position from which he can jump either way: he can affiliate with lighter people of high status and adapt in terms of the possibility that a mulatto caste may form, or he can be a race leader along with darker people of high status. He may even shift back and forth and be all things to all men."

Some of the more or less tentative conclusions drawn from these case studies are "that the Negro society in Chicago represents a group with an American culture but organized on a castelike or racial basis. In other words, it represents a sector of the American population that, to the degree that it is articulate and conscious in its goals, has assimilated all the characteristics of the larger society but is nonetheless rigidly set apart on the basis of purely physical characteristics. For this reason such traits as skin color, hair texture, and Negroid features have an exaggerated importance in determining social or vocational success, both within the caste and in relation to white people, and consequently are bound to have far-reaching consequences on the formation of personality." That being a Negro carries different implications for different people and "operates in total situations involving many other variables." "For one thing, social and economic levels make a profound difference, and so do the factors of sex, education, and regional background." Variations of physical health and temperament also exert a powerful influence.

An investigation like this is suggestive rather than definitive. For the general reader the most interesting feature are the many case histories used to document the generalizations. For the specialist the most informing chapter will probably be the first, "The Negro Individual in Society." Anyway you look at it this is a thought-provoking book.

JAMES W. IVY

THE "TRANSGRESSOR" IN AFRICA

***BEHIND GOD'S BACK.* By Negley Farson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1941. XII+555 pp. $3.50.**

Like all of Mr. Farson's books this one has an interesting story to tell, and it is told superbly well. It records thoughts and emotions evoked on a seven-month trip through Africa, down there "behind God's back." Our author's trip really began at Southampton when he took a German boat for Walvis Bay in what used to be *Südwest Afrika.* He had never heard of the place before until one day on a Norwegian

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whaler a sailor told him that that was where the whales went to make love. Once landed in the Mandate Mr. Farson roamed around learning about the local *Führers,* a dead German copper mine, how the Germans had exterminated the Herreros; the Bushmen of Kalahari, the Ovambas; about the "black zoos"; and about South African party politics and General Smuts and Oswald Pirow. On page 7 he tells us about "that race of salmon-colored people who are now known as the Bastaards." On page 9 he tells us that the Boers simply don't "count the blacks as human." Though I have heard for years of the "Hottentot apron" and Hottentot steatopygia, gluteal excrescences remote from the charms of Venus Callipyge, I must admit that I didn't know until I reached page 25 of Mr. Farson's book that, "like the camel," the Hottentot's are able to live on this gluteal fat.

Of the race problem in South Africa, our author tells us a little, but not too much. He is always careful, as he is throughout his book, whenever he talks about native problems to weave them in with what he regards as the more significant problems of the whites. He does admit that it is recognized "by all South Africans as their most dangerous political problem." While telling us about the comic Bushman mime N'Goni, he admits that these people were deliberately exterminated. "As late as 1910, the farmers around Grootfontein, in South-West Africa, were petitioning the magistrate to let them class the Bushmen as *Vogelfrei,* vermin—as 'game' to be shot all the year round." Yet on page 95 Mr. Farson condescendingly descants on "the savageness that lurks in the heart of the African native to this day." It was in South Africa, too, that the Boer preacher Malan presented the legislature with one of the most violent anti-Semitic programs ever proposed outside the pages of Céline's *Bagatelles pour un Massacre.*

Leaving South Africa, our author took ship at Durban for Dar-Es-Salaam. On the boat he learned something about the Indian problem in Africa from a very intelligent Indian passenger. The Indians dominate much of the business of East Africa and for this reason Mr. Farson feels that they should be curbed, since they hamper native advancement. This view is probably inspired more by sympathy for the local whites than out of sympathy for the natives.

In Tanganyika and Kenya our author's activities and emotions are multifarious. When he's not preoccupied with the machinations of the local Nazis, he's grumbling at the English because they don't always live up to the full responsibilities of their trusteeship. He thinks the Englishman furnishes just the sort of Aryan control needed by the African masses. On pages 182 and 204 he is even bold enough to assert that the English actually *"love* the natives." And the italics are the author's too. Of course, the English love to keep natives in their places.

It was in Kenya that Mr. Farson killed his first lion. He also hunted buffalo along the Ruizi river in Uganda. He tells us about the "egoistic Masai" and then turn ethnologist long enough to inform us that the Masai are not Negroes, but Nilotic. This is much like saying that some proud, intelligent American mulatto is not Negro, but a Virginian. Perhaps Mr. Farson doesn't know that French ethnologists classify the Masai as *nègres nilotiques.* Since the Chaga are a "most intelligent and irritating race," it's rather puzzling to find our author letting them remain Negroes.

In the Belgian Congo Mr. Farson learned that the Belgians are running their colony purely as a business proposition. He found out also how the natives hunt elephants and gorillas; that even African natives can become first-rate mechanics, as at Aketi; that the White Fathers are doing a great work; that there is big business in Stanleyville; that the most sinister secret society in Africa is the Leopard Men; and that Ruanda-Urundi is a strange country.

Mr. Farson's major conclusion after this trip is that the African native's best chance for advancement will be under the English. Few intelligent Africans, it must be said, hold to this view. And Mr. Farson's more than warm admiration for the English blinds him to the cruelities of English colonialism. An economic imperialist in Africa is an economic imperialist whether he's English, French, or Portuguese. He's in Africa to extract the maximum of profit, not to be a benevolent trustee for the "lesser breeds." When an Englishman acts as a trustee for African people it simply means that the Englishman, whether wittingly or not, is a trustee of The City; that is, of British economic imperialism. This is not to deny that the English have done much good in Africa, for they have; but it is to deny the ideology of extenuation that to dispossess a people of their land, to disrupt their tribal life and debauch their morals, to exploit them as European wage-slaves, and to make your plans, not on the basis of their future needs but on those of economic imperalism, is to have their real interests at heart. Much of the praise for the English as colonial rulers seems to come from people who delight in the fact that the English know how to keep the colored races in their places. These same people usually condemn the French because the latter accept a few cultivated natives as equals. But "white-manning" is "white-manning" as all Africans under the heel of Europe know all too well.

This book may be read as a refreshing piece of *reportage;* it contains no startling revelations; nor are the author's views on native problems to be accepted as those of a colonial expert. And the Negro reader must remember that Mr. Farson is a Southern American who is yet to be completely emancipated on the color question.

JAMES W. IVY

NOT JUST ANOTHER BOOK ON BRAZIL

SEVEN KEYS TO BRAZIL. **By Vera Kelsey. With photographs and map. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1940. XX+314 pp. $3.00.**

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Brazil and the Brazilian Negro can afford to miss. It is written from the inside with accuracy and understanding of the main lines of Brazilian development. Miss Kelsey is not concerned with the surface glitter of Brazil's show-off places, nor the merely exotic and picturesque features of its flora and fauna, but with those quintessential things which go into the making of the real Brazil. In order to gather her information she traveled more than 30,000 miles in the country, spent three years in residence, took pains to acquaint herself with the history and language of the country, and when she came to write her book did not hesitate to fall back upon the expert advice and criticism of the best Brazilian authorities.

Furthermore, what is unusual about this book is the fact that its author actually gives proper consideration to the significant economic and cultural contributions of the Negro. And it is significant to note that she relies on the researches of the best Brazilian authorities on the Negro—Freyre, Ramos, Querino, et al. Usually the Negro in Brazil receives little attention from American writers despite the fact that Negroids make up somewhere near forty per cent of the total Brazilian population.

On the basis of estimates some 16,000,000 Brazilians, or roughly forty per cent of the total, have noticeable amounts of Negro blood. Possibly another 8,000,000 are of Indian and white descent, and still many other millions are a complex mixture of white, Indian, and Negro. Therefore, this leaves only about 14,000,000 Brazilians who may be classified as white. But spielers of the "good neighbor policy" and commercial wooers of Brazil usually gloss these facts. In fact, many Brazilians in their efforts to win American friendship and approval try to hide them too. Not until all the returns from Brazil's fifth census, taken in 1940, are in will we know the exact composition of the Brazilian population.

Just how this, the world's most unusual melting pot, came into being is a story that has already been told at great length by a good many able Brazilian scholars. Miss Kelsey is therefore quite logical when she begins her exposition of the "seven keys" with an explanation of the "basic quadrangle" that is the Brazilian people. The three races of her quadrangle are the Portuguese, the Indian and the Negro; to which she adds the fourth side of the Padres and the Catholic Church.

Of these three races the Negro was probably the most important to the Brazilian sugar economy of the sixteenth century, for as Freyre remarks in his *Nordeste* (Northeast): "The civilization of sugar would have been impossible without him."

Before telling more about the seven keys I wish to mention Miss Kelsey's lively chapter on pre-Colombian Brazil and her details concerning the Brazilian and Portuguese contention that the real discoverer of the New World was Affonso Sanches. Incidentally, it may be remarked that Portuguese and Brazilian historians credit Columbus with merely re-discovering the New World. Who discovered Brazil is almost as controversial as who really discovered the New World. We may accept the theory which ascribes its discovery to Cabral or we may prefer if we are whimsical the version of the old song:

> Brazil was invented
> By Cabral
> Two month after
> Carnival.

Brazil is, of course, a very large country. In fact, it is so large that it sprawls over most of the South American continent. It has, because of its Gargantuan size, a most confusing variety of regions and climates and products and peoples. "No other country in the world perhaps has had so varied a history." Periods centuries apart can even exist side by side in the ultra-modern capital of Rio. There is, in a few words, no *Brasil* but many Brazils. The official name is actually "the United States of Brazil." The country is a mosaic of customs and periods and geography, not an amalgam, and it is in this spirit that Miss Kelsey writes about it.

Her first key is the Northeast, the old colonial Northeast of big sugar plantations, big-houses and opulent sugar barons and hordes of Negro slaves; the country of Tia Luzia (Aunt Jemima) and the Brazilian equivalent of Uncle Tom, Pae João; of *muleques,* the intimate young slave companions of the little masters, and the ever present female body-slaves known as *mucamas;* this was the Brazil of Henriques Dias, of the *quilombos* (havens of runaway slaves), of Palmares the "Negro Troy," and of those beautiful *Bahianas,* "celebrated and grandiose Negresses who were favorites of rich Portuguese and descendants themselves of aristocrats of the Sudan." This was the section of colonial Brazil which most closely paralleled our own slave-holding South.

The second key is Rio de Janeiro, the marvelous city, *a cidade maravilhosa;* but then Rio is much more than a beautiful city; it is one of the great modern capitals of the world. São Paulo the coffee country is the third key. It was here that the once powerful *bandeirantes,* literally "flag bearers," actually a Brazilian variety of Mameluke, flourished in the seventeenth century. The fourth key is Minas Gerais the great district of the mines and the scene of the "spectacular years of the gold and diamond discoveries." The fifth key is that Other Northeast of the dessicated hinterland and the "inlander," the *sertanejo.* The Other Northeast is the Brazilian equivalent of our own "wild and woolly West." The sixth key is that great district of North Brazil dominated by the Amazon Valley. This is the country of "Amazonian pipe dreams," the Portuguese-Indian *caboclo* and the rubber gatherer, the *seringueiro.* The seventh and last key is South Brazil, the Brazil of the Rio Grande do Sul and *vaqueiros* (cowboys) and Germans.

Under each of these seven headings Miss Kelsey writes of the history of these sections, of their industries, their cities, their peoples and their dreams and hopes. Her final chapters examine Brazilian economics, Brazilian art, and the contributions of the Indian and Negro.

As for the "Fifth Columnist" in Brazil, Miss Kelsey, wisely perhaps, attaches so little importance to this bugaboo that she disposes of it with a few succinct remarks in her "Notes." "The greatest effort," she writes, "the most able leaders and organizers, the most money and importance are assigned by Germany to the development of propaganda, influence and subversive activities in the United States. Yet a book on the United States written at this moment which featured the 'Fifth Columnist' as the dominating force in our country would be totally out of balance." Sensibly said! Remember how in the late twenties Secretary Kellogg was reading a memorandum to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Bolshevism in Latin America Probably both bugaboos are the propagandic creations of American investments in Latin America.

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JAMES W. IVY

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College and School News

(*Continued from page* 341)

education; Miss Ethel Mae Griggs, B. A. Simmons College and M.A. Kansas State College, who will teach Home Economics; Miss Alma V. Oakes, alumna of Fisk University and the University of Kansas who has done graduate work at Atlanta University and the Universities of California and Kansas, who will teach Spanish; Miss Lisle Hemenway Arduser, M.A. Columbia University, who will offer courses in Advanced Costume; Miss Nazen Kazian, erstwhile member of the workshop on Community Nutrition last summer at the University of Chicago, who joins the Home Economics faculty, and Miss Ethel McVeety who will continue to teach courses in Clothing. A recent appointment to the Sociology staff is Dr. Hilda Weiss, a native of Berlin, Germany, and Ph.D. in both economics and sociology. In addition to the Koenigliche Augustaschule in Berlin, she has attended four European universities. She has written many articles and books, and taught in many schools, including the North Carolina College for Negroes.

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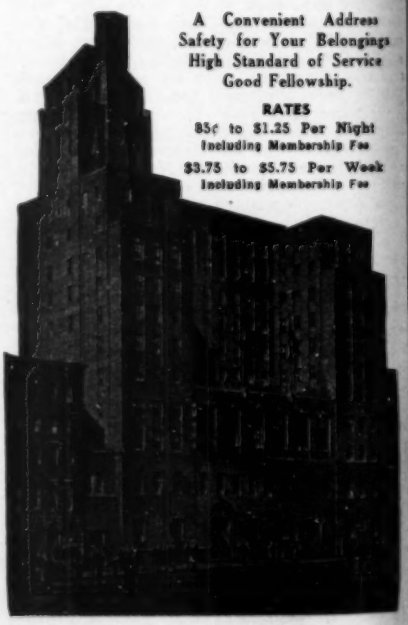

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